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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SUN RISE.

...how peaceful swim you eastern skies,
...the tints of early morn advance;
...beneath Sol's tranquil beams arise,
...soft mists gild the wide expanse.

...he comes!—triumphant o'er the night,
...what majesty he mounts on high;
...exulting in his orb of light,
...and darkness far before him fly.

...night!—our welcome ye great thee here,
...sovereign of the magic wand;
...given life and gladness to our sphere,
...we had thee, to a smiling land.

...sprites, fetter'd in his cell,
...night's gloom guilt's most depressing load;
...there, to mark his bosom's swell—
...note, to cheer his dark abode.

...and lurks—but conscience gives no rest,
...new anguish to his galling chains;
...by beams fall gently o'er his breast,
...keeps her threat'ning—and their pains.

...on ocean's angry wave,
...approaching to the hidden rock,
...darkness would have found—a grave,
...ne'er come—and sav'd him from the shock.

...waking on some distant track,
...that ray the rising sigh suppress'd—
...his cousin, to urge his journey back,
...his lov'd ones to his ardent breast.

...ye sweet thy gentle tints appear,
...pale dear ere sleepless pillow lies;
...here—the cable pall—the bier,
...pictures to the suff'rer's eyes.

...and rather through each gloomy hour,
...and long—and prays to view thy beam;
...come to shed thy soothing pow'r,
...his fancy each distressing dream.

...there—and creation's face,
...to ev'ry smile of thine;
...—and hails with joy thy beauteous trace,
...and woodlands in new splendor shine.

...more bright, and with more placid ray,
...as Heav'n restores—so illumes the soul;
...night flit—pours the beams of day,
...shades—and mental darkness roll.

...the captive how he may be freed,
...make amidst life's raging foam;
...wounds that sin has caus'd to bleed,
...the wand'rer to a blissful home.

...soon, must sink in shade again,
...how transient are thy cheering rays,
...Sun, as brilliant will remain,
...bright—eternal—quench'd no blaze.

...wake—and look thou on that Sun,
...thy guide—and in a world more bright,
...last course of glory shall be run,
...will shine as orb of purer light.

...wick, N. J. V——.

THE REVENGE.

...lines were written on a tradition of an ...'s revenge for his murdered family.

...is stately pride,
...rolling wild and wide,
...on his prostrate foe,
...breath the expected blow;
...were clench'd, his nostrils wide,
...and anon he cried,
...wife and children died
...thou cruel one;
...hopes of years are o'er,
...are bleeding on the shore,
...reeking with their gore,
...all undone:
...they unavenged still sleep,
...linger there to weep?

...I swear by sea and land,
...of vengeance is at hand;
...rush'd one of a father, wife
...—what to me is life?
...void, a waste of years,
...trouble, and of tears;
...clasp'd in thy white hand,
...in yon distant land;
...I come with vengeance dread,
...rest, I go when thou art dead.'

...and seiz'd his foe,
...upon the rocky bright,
...darkening the abyss of night,
...high he held the quivering form,
...the sternest of storms
...the death-song wild and high,
...yell that echoed thro' the sky,
...with him plung'd below:
...they had disappear'd,
...echoing caves and rocks were heard,
...dull and solemn sounding wood,
...rose, I come.' MILFORD BARD.

...ressed to the Miniature of C. H.

...welcome to this throbbing breast,
...of her my soul adores!
...fold to this fond heart be prest,
...the' original restores!

...witness of my latent grief,
...place than near a faithful heart;
...tress, on thee will give relief,
...bosom thou'rt ne'er part.

...y'd that smile divine,
...dwelleth with such fond delight;
...expressing eyes do here but shine,
...borrow beams from those more bright.

...the gift of her, I, absent, mourn,
...image lives within my breast,
...Heav'n permits her to return,
...sake, shall fondly be caress'd.

DEAL.

TO M. H.

...near the busy town,
...to murmurs on the gale;
...a sigh of fond regret,
...recalls me of my native vale.

...I see, where'er I roam,
...we call of "home, sweet home."
...when I join the giddy throng,
...seems to hear in mirth and glee,
...gay dance, or cheerful song,
...all devoid of joy for me:
...when these the heart will roam,
...revert to "home, sweet home."

...Mary, still believe me true,
...fair love more can never stray;
...to this fond heart be prest,
...its first affections grew—
...whose impulse shall ever play:
...brighter charms I'll roam,
...to thee, and "home, sweet home.

...gh, N. Y. W——.

From the Casket.

SKELETON OF AN

INDIAN LODGE, FISHING HUTS, &c.

The engraving is a copy of an original drawing of the Skeleton of an Indian Lodge, Fishing Huts, and Bark Canoe, near the falls of Ste. Marie, Michigan Territory, obligingly favored us by Mr. J. M'Cleary, a young man of talents, recently past preceptor at that place. The following is an extract from his letter accompanying it:

"The Falls of Ste. Marie commence about twelve miles below Lake Superior, and continue about one mile, making in that distance a descent of about sixteen feet, but in no place perpendicular; and although they present an angry front, they are navigable near the shore for batteaux and canoes. At these Falls white fish are caught in great abundance, and constitute the staple commodity of the country. The stranger is astonished at the appearance of numerous bark canoes in these rapids, at times buried in spray, or borne away by the force of a current which scarce any power can resist. As the mode of taking this fish here is not generally known, it may not be an uninteresting detail:—Two men are seated in a bark canoe, the most frail of all vessels; the one in the bow holds a long pole, to which is attached a scoop net; the other guides the boat with a paddle; the former, after pushing the canoe far enough into the rapids with his pole, changes the ends, and plunges the scoop net into the water; the latter immediately propels the boat against the stream with his paddle, to prevent its turning its side to the current: this continues until the former, by a dexterous turn of the pole, encloses the fish in the bag of the net, and deposits them in the canoe, when, with his pole, he arrests the progress of the canoe, and they proceed as before."

The wigwams of the Indians are generally rude huts, formed of stakes driven into the ground in the form of a cone, and fastened together in the centre, and thatched with skins, leaves and bark, which sufficiently preserves the interior from the rain. An aperture is left on one side by way of door, at which the humble inmate must enter stooping, to avoid striking their heads. Rude and unsightly as the exterior appears, the accommodations of an Indian Lodge are acknowledged by travellers, generally, and the rude inhabitants appear to enjoy the conveniences which the ingenuity and skill have contrived, with a satisfaction not perhaps exceeded by the courtly possessor of a palace.—The conceptions of white men, accustomed to the multifarious wants and correspondent accommodations of civilized life, are liable to depreciate the peculiar conformation of an Indian Lodge, as below the system of general architecture.—The scale of gradation by which we estimate the refinements of society, and the peculiar enjoyments of life, cannot, however, be predicated of the architectural science; and in vain may we lug in the barbarous ages to settle the question, while we inconsistently appreciate the happiness of the inmate in proportion to the magnificence of his residence. An Indian Lodge, well stored with beaver and other valuable skins, and stocked with venison, constitutes the happy domicile of its possessor, and affords him the pleasing satisfaction of extending its immunities to the wandering stranger, who finds a ready welcome to the protection of the one and the entertainments of the other.

The Indians, even in the rudest state of nature, appear to be well acquainted with the right of property, and preserve to themselves the privilege inviolate. Each hut or wigwam has its domain, or private hunting ground, over which the men daily rove in pursuit of game; while the women at home are intent upon the management of their domestic concerns, not disdaining the servile drudgery of cutting wood, planting and gathering corn, cooking, &c. with perfect resignation to their fate, as destined to fill up the humbler allotments of society.

Their canoes are usually five fathoms and a half in length, and four feet and a half in their extreme breadth, and formed of birch tree bark, a quarter of an inch in thickness. The bark is lined with small splints of cedar wood; and the vessel is further strengthened with ribs of the same wood, of which two ends are fastened to the gunwales; several bats, rather than seats, are also laid across the canoe, from gunwale to gunwale. The small roots of the spruce tree are used, and the gum of the pine tree boiled is used in place of tar and oakum. Bark, some spare wattap and gum, are always carried in each canoe, for the repairs which frequently become necessary.

THE LAST LETTER OF ELIAS HICKS,

Written to *Hugh Judge*, of Ohio, and just closed, when he was attacked with the paralytic affection which terminated in his decease. To which is prefixed some notice of his life, ministry, last sickness, and death.

On presenting the following letter to the public, it will, no doubt, be a satisfaction to the numerous friends of the deceased, to learn some particulars of his life, and of the circumstances of his illness and final close. In this statement, we shall chiefly confine ourselves to the most material facts, without attempting to delineate his character, or to eulogize his memory. This is not thought to be necessary. So bright an example of practical christianity, will live in the memory of the present generation: and so long as christian benevolence is held in esteem, and inflexible integrity commands the respect of mankind, so long the name and character of Elias Hicks will be honoured.

He was born on Long Island, the nineteenth day of the Third-month, 1748, and was acknowledged a member of the society of Friends, about the time of his marriage, which took place in the First-month, 1771; and at about the age of twenty-seven years, he first appeared in the ministry. In the exercise of his gift, his light increased in brightness, and continued to shine with undiminished lustre, until his day's work was accomplished. For the greater part of this period, he stood in the foremost rank as a gospel minister, labouring diligently and faithfully, both by precept and example, to promote practical righteousness in the earth. During half a century, he travelled extensively through the United States, as a minister, and several times into Canada: and in the year 1828, being then eighty years old, he made a visit to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, to the comfort and satisfaction of Friends in those parts.

Shortly after his return home, he met with the heaviest domestic affliction he had ever experienced. His wife, with whom he had lived in the greatest harmony and affection for fifty-eight years, died on the seventeenth day of the Third month, 1829, after a few days illness, and was buried on the nineteenth. He felt the loss of his beloved companion, with the keenest sensibility: but he bore it with meekness, patience, and becoming fortitude and resignation. He delivered at her funeral, a feeling and impressive testimony to her worth—her unity and sympathy with him in all his exercises. He spoke of their harmonious concurrence, in the guarded and religious care of their children, to keep them in the simplicity of their christian profession, and concluded by expressing his full assurance that her spirit was now landed safely in that state, where it would be forever happy.

The summer following, he visited most parts of the northern and western branches of New York Yearly Meeting, and returned home late in the ensuing autumn. In this visit he was favoured to discharge his religious duty as a gospel minister, to the satisfaction of those he visited, and to the peace and comfort of his own mind, as he has since frequently expressed. On his return, he spent several days in the city of New York visiting his friends, and attending some meetings. About four weeks before his last attack, he was taken with a slight paralytic affection of his right hand and arm, being then at Islip, about eight miles from home, on a visit to his friend.

On this occasion, he expressed his entire resignation as to the event, and observing his daughter, who was with him, to be affected, he said, "Weep not for me."

He, however, so far recovered as to attend a meeting at Bethpage the next day, notice having been previously given, of his intention to be there, in which he was much favoured in his gospel labours. A short time after, he attended the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in New York, when his ministry was clear and powerful, and his services among his friends appeared even more acceptable, if it were possible, than at any former period. In the Monthly Meeting, he took a review of his labours in the city for many years; and then expressed a belief that his religious services were brought nearly to a close.

After adverting to the great deviations that had taken place in the society, from that plainness and simplicity into which our principles would lead us, he added, "But if I should live two or three years longer, what a comfort it would be to me to see a reformation in these respects." He then spoke in commemoration of the goodness of his heavenly Father, and closed with these memorable words: "As certainly as we are engaged to glorify him in all our works, he will as certainly glorify us."

Shortly after his return home on the fourteenth of the Second month, a little after ten o'clock in the morning, he was taken with paralysis of the right side, which deprived him of speech, and of the use of that side. He had just finished the letter in question, when it appears he was suddenly taken, as above described, while alone in his room, yet he succeeded in reaching the one occupied by the family. He evinced, by signs, that he had a wish that the letter he had just finished, and dropped by the way, should be taken care of; after which, declining all medical aid, he manifested his desire for all to sit down and be still; appearing sensible that his day's work was done, and was only desirous of waiting, in calm resignation, the appointed time, when the trials of this probationary state should be succeeded by eternal joy; his countenance speaking this language, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." He seemed, during his subsequent illness, to be, at times, in the possession of his mental faculties; frequently being observed to be, apparently, in deep meditation; at which times his countenance assumed all that dignity and sweetness, for which he was so remarkable when sitting in meeting. He gave satisfactory evidence to his family and friends, that all was peace within, and that there was nothing in his way; and being asked, on one occasion, whether his mind felt entirely easy, he nodded his assent; and upon the question being reversed, whether there was any thing in the way, he shook his head: and subsequently, when the question was again proposed to him whether his mind was entirely easy, he articulated these words: "All's well."

An incident which occurred during his illness, evinced that the concern which he had felt for the oppressed slaves of the African race, for whom he had been a zealous and powerful advocate during the whole of his long and active life, remained deeply impressed upon his mind as long as he had a capacity to reflect and to feel.

A few days before his decease, when all his children, and most of his grandchildren, were assembled in his room, he noticed them affectionately by waving his hand to each of them severally. He continued in the state described above, without much apparent alteration, except that he evidently became weaker, until Seventh-day, the twenty-seventh of the Second-month, when he passed quietly away like one falling asleep. He left the world in peace, in the conscious feeling of the approbation of that Being to whose service he had devoted his life, amply confiding in his goodness and mercy, on the approach of death. We never saw a more expressive countenance after death, than he exhibited, the morning of his funeral, which took place on Fourth-day, the third of the Third-month.—There was strongly marked a sweet complacency in his features, blended with that manly dignity, for which he had been so long distinguished. He appeared like one who had fallen into a sweet and tranquil slumber, undisturbed and happy. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather; and a very solid meeting was held, though the house was crowded to overflowing, and a number of feeling testimonies were borne by Friends in the ministry; after which, his remains were quietly committed to their mother earth.

THE LETTER.

Jericho, 2d mo. 14th, 1830.

DEAR HUGH:—Thy very acceptable letter of the 21st ultimo was duly received, and read with interest, tending to excite renewed sympathetic and mutual fellow-feeling; and brought to my remembrance the cheering salutation of the blessed Jesus, our holy and perfect pattern and example, to his disciples, viz. "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." By which he assured his disciples, that, by walking in the same pathway of self-denial and the cross, which he trod to blessedness, they might also overcome the world; as nothing has ever enabled any rational being, in any age of the world, to overcome the spirit of the world, which lieth in wickedness, but the cross of Christ.

Some may query, what is the cross of Christ? To these I answer, it is the perfect law of God written on the tablet of the heart, and in the heart of every rational creature, in such indelible characters that all the power of mortals cannot erase nor obliterate. Neither is there any power or means, given or dispensed to the children of men, but this inward law and light, by which the true and saving knowledge of God can be obtained. And by this inward law and light all will be either justified or condemned, and all be made to know God for themselves, and be left without excuse: agreeably to the prophecy of Jeremiah, and the corroborating testimony of Jesus in his last counsel and command to his disciples, not to depart from Jerusalem until they should receive power from on high; assuring them that they should receive power when they had received the pouring forth of the spirit upon them, which would qualify them to bear witness of him in Judea, Jerusalem, Samaria, and to the uttermost parts of the earth; which was verified in a marvellous manner on the day of Pentecost, when thousands were converted to the christian faith in one day. By which it is evident, that nothing but this inward light and law, as it is heeded and obayed, ever did, or ever can make a true and real christian and child of God. And until the professors of christianity agree to lay aside all their non-essentials in religion, and rally to this unchangeable foundation and standard of truth, wars and fightings, confusion and error will prevail, and the angelic song cannot be heard in our land, that of "glory to God in the highest:" but when all intestine rob made willing to make this inward law and light the rule and standard of all their faith and works, then we shall be brought to know and believe alike, that there is but one Lord, one faith, and but one baptism; one God and Father, that is above all, through all, and in all; and then will all those glorious and consoling prophecies, recorded in the scriptures of truth, be fulfilled. Isaiah, II. 4.—"He," the Lord, "shall judge among the nations, and rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more." Isaiah XI.—"The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf, and the young lion, and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together: and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child put his hand on the cockatrice's den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth," that is our earthly tabernacles, "shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." These scripture testimonies give a true and correct description of the gospel state, and no rational being can be a real christian and true disciple of Christ, until he comes to know all these things verified in his own experience, as every man and woman has more or less of all those different animal propensities and passions in their nature; and they predominate and bear rule, and are the source and fountain from whence all wars, and every evil work, proceed, and will continue as long as man remains in his first nature, and is governed by his animal spirit and propensities, which constitute the natural man, which Paul tells us, "receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." This corroborates the declaration of Jesus to Nicodemus, that "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God;" for "that which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." Here Jesus assures us, beyond all doubt, that nothing but spirit can either see or enter into the kingdom of God; and this confirms Paul's doctrine, that "as many as are led by the Spirit of God are the sons of God," and "joint heirs with Christ." And Jesus assures us, by his declaration to his disciples, John xiv. 16, 17; "If ye love me keep my commandments; and I will pray the Father and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever, even the spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive;" that is, men and women in their natural state, who have not given up to be led by this spirit of truth, that leads and guides into all truth; "because they see him not, neither do they know him; but ye know him, for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." And as these give up to be wholly led and guided by him, the new birth is brought forth in them, and they witness the truth of another testimony of Paul's, even that of being "created anew in Christ Jesus unto good works," which God had foreordained that all his new born children should walk in them, and thereby show forth, by their fruits and good works, that they were truly the children of God, born of his spirit, and taught of him: agreeably to the testimony of the prophet, that "the children of the Lord are all taught of the Lord, and in righteousness they are established, and great is the peace of his children." And nothing can make them afraid that man can do unto them; as saith the prophet in his appeal to Jehovah: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is staid on thee, because he trusteth in thee." Therefore let every one that loves the truth, for God is truth, "trust in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah there is everlasting strength."

I write these things to thee, not as though thou didst not know them, but as a witness to thy experience, as "two are better than one, and a threefold cord is not quickly broken."

I will now draw to a close, with just adding, for thy encouragment, no of good cheer, for no new thing has happened to us; for it has ever been the lot of the righteous to pass through many trials and tribulations, in their passage to that glorious, everlasting, peaceful, and happy abode, where all sorrow and sighing come to an end; the value of which is above all price, for when we have given all that we have, and can give, and suffered all that we can suffer, it is still infinitely below its real value. And if we are favored to gain an inheritance in that blessful and peaceful abode, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest," we must ascribe it all to the unmerited mercy, and loving kindness of our heavenly Father, who remains to be God over all, blessed forever!

I will now conclude, and in the fulness of brotherly love to thee and thine, in which my family unite, subscribe, thy affectionate friend,

To HUGH JUDGE. ELIAS HICKS.

Please present my love to all my friends, as way opens.

Written For the Casket.

THOUGHTS ON BULWER'S NOVELS.

The reading of novels has received the unqualified condemnation of many. Nor need we be surprised, however we may disapprove of the indiscriminate severity of the interdiction, when we consider the multitude of these productions, and the objections that may reasonably be advanced to the greater part of them. The arguments against novel reading in the abstract are familiar to most of us, and therefore need not be reiterated. But I cannot apprehend any harm from the perusal of a good novel, nor believe that its fascination will ever lure a well regulated mind from more substantial and useful, though perhaps less inviting studies; or produce a disgust for what is called the dull routine of actual existence. On the contrary, the perusal of a few judiciously selected novels may be made productive of great mental and moral benefit.—Elegance of language, liveliness of description, and playfulness of wit, exerted in the cause of virtue, may attract the attention of those who would shrink from the dull formality of a moral essay; and thus a taste for literature may be engendered, and a lesson in ethics instilled, when all that was sought was a transient amusement. A knowledge of the world, an insight into human character, and a desire and an increase of historical information, may also be bestowed.—Nor are these the only advantages. Works of fiction, temperately used and seasonably indulged in, agreeably unbend the mind of the persevering student, and alleviate the lassitude that is apt to follow a long continuance of severe intellectual effort. They keep in action the energies of the fancy, which without some such stimulant might be chilled into a slumber, like that which precedes the death of him who sinks before the blast of the northern clime. They strengthen the powers of conception, quicken the winged wit, and give spirit and command of [illegible] novels, therefore, [illegible] all. Smollett, various have been the competitors for popularity; none of whom developed more imagination and originality of genius than Mrs Radcliffe. But a master spirit was wanted.—Scott struck out a new path. The publication of Waverly was an era in our literature. Like the Don Quixotte of Cervantes, it was the foundation of a new school. We had had historical novels from Miss Porter, and Miss Owenson had written novels illustrative of national character. But these, though not devoid of merit, bear no very close resemblance to Old Mortality or Ivanhoe. The writer who is eager for present celebrity had best become a novelist. None so likely to enjoy a high degree of living fame, or to leave a more fleeting reputation behind him. What productions more read and admired in their day than those of Richardson? Are they not neglected now?—and when spoken of, is it not generally in pretty much the same manner that we speak of the formal garment and antiquated finery of the same period? And yet with all his tediousness and all his impertinences; though he may have been unskilful in his conversation pieces, and failed in portraying the manners of the fashionable society of his times, there is a touching simplicity, a tenderness and depth of pathos about his novels, which comes home to every heart, and has never been surpassed. Scott is evidently waning. We discover not in "The Chronicles of the Canongate," "Valentine's Day," or "Anne of Gierstein," much of the varied power that gained him the deserved appellation of the Northern Magician. Who has not felt his spell? It will not be denied that there are scenes of thrilling interest and passages of commanding energy in his latter works, by which we discover by glimpses, as it were, the existence of all his pristine capabilities. In his last production, for instance, where he describes the two travellers wandering in a stormy and tempestuous night amid the wildest mountain scenery of Switzerland; and exhibits the younger in his perilous ascent along the steep where the slightest slip of his foot would have sent him to the horrid chasm below—his agonized parent beholding, yet unable to assist him. So vivid and powerful is the picture, that we turn from it with a shudder and sensation of pain. It is fearfully natural, and our emotions oppress us. Scott seems to have obtained the end of his ambition, and to be satisfied with his fame. To feel confident that he cannot surpass what he has already achieved; that he has attained his destined height, from which he looks down with conscious dignity, and the luxurious tranquil self-complacency of the warrior who has put forth his whole strength, gained the victory, feels a sense of exhaustion, and hears from every quarter the universal voice of applause and commendation. He has no longer the powerful incentive of a reputation to be earned to stir his blood, and bring out his every energy. He now can smile in all the security of success, at the eager aspirings, the trembling hopes, the rising fears, the keen sensitiveness, and the varied agitations of the young and ardent writer who is struggling for a name. He now writes from habit, for amusement, and because something is expected from him. While Scott has been reposing in his strength, another genius has arisen, who, in the opinion of many, bids fair to wrest his sceptre from him. Nay, some, and those no mean critics, have ventured to say, that even now the author of "Pelham," "The Disowned," and "Devereux," has shewn at least an intellectual equality. His novels are eagerly read. They have obtained a greater share of public attention than almost any of the late productions of Scott. Whether they will hereafter sustain an equal reputation, is yet to be determined.

Bulwer certainly possesses an exuberant fancy. He has wit, eloquence, and knowledge of the world. Most of his conceptions of character are striking, many of them beautiful; his descriptions of nature are exquisitely poetical; his pictures of bold action and acute suffering are most heart stirring; his developments of deep, pure, and consecrating affection, revealing itself in unmingled and absorbing devotion to the object beloved—all narrow, selfish regard lost, swallowed up like the stream that has reached the boundless sea—are equal to any thing we have ever met with; and there is a pervading tone of enthusiastic fervor, imparting a peculiar charm, and calling forth a sympathetic echo in every susceptible breast.—But his diction, with all its beauty, is too ornate, and frequently inflated. His characters are sometimes unnaturally inconsistent, and sometimes wanting in what has been called natural inconsistency. In preparing them for effect he borders upon the extravagant; in laying open the one great ruling passion to which every other is rendered subservient—in seeking to exhibit the omnipotence of its sway, he does not allow sufficiently for counter influences; he does not give their full force to the cross winds of passion. Most of his descriptions have a golden tinge of fanciful exaggeration about them, which, though it may not take from their general attraction, certainly renders them less true to nature, less within the range of probability. Who can recognize Talbot, the vain man, as the semblance of any thing which has come within the reach of his observation of human character? though he may as the caricature—or rest satisfied with Aubrey Devereux as the reflected image of any being that ever has appeared, or ever will appear on the stage of real life!—or reconcile the soliloquy of Morton over the sword he is thirsting to dye in the blood of Montriul, and the ferocious eagerness with which he seeks his victim, with those qualities of mind and temper that had been strengthened and matured by years, much experience, and close intimacy as well as extensive intercourse with the intellectual, the politic, and the philosophic?

Of all his writings I prefer the Disowned.—More, perhaps it may be, because it is in accordance with my own peculiar taste and feelings, than for its intrinsic superiority. There is more to arrest and interest me in such a character as Algernon Mordaunt—in the workings of so capacious and sublime an intellect; in scanning the depths and observing the yearnings and emotions of so great a soul; in the contemplation of suffering virtue reduced to the extreme of wretchedness, yet, though assailed by every temptation, rising superior to them all—tortured, but not overcome; in the glowing sketch of the young painter whose ambition was "as a fever in his blood;" than in a hundred auto-biographies of fashionable adventures; in scene after scene of elegant profligacy; in the badinage of convivial wits; in schemes of Jesuitical intrigue, dark design, and bloody emprise. The Disowned is not without its faults. There is a want of connection in the story; those soliloquies in which the author appears in person, though many of them are apt and beautifully eloquent, are somewhat too long, and occur rather too frequently; there is too much declamation, and that not at all times properly introduced; and we get heartily tired of the intrusions of Mr. Morris Brown, with his eternal chatter about "the late Lady Waddilove." But I would [illegible] with Mordaunt by the death-bed of sinless child, and receive the deep and earthly lessons there presented to the heart—I would rather behold him "bow to the chastener silently," or listen to the outpourings of his agitated but unsubdued spirit—than rove with Henry Pelham through circles of garish and heartless frivolity, or follow Morton Devereux to the society of Aronet and Fontenelle, even though accompanied by the fascinating Bolingbroke. The style of Pelham and Devereux has more life and sparkle. They have more spirit and wit—more variety of incident and character; and the majority no doubt will consider them more amusing, and therefore prefer them.

Bulwer's heroines are lovely, high-minded beings, but they have little individuality, few distinct characteristics. Isabel St. Leger, for instance, and the martyred love of Morton Devereux, display the same mental features. Both have the same invincible constancy—confirmed, not weakened by opposition and adverse circumstances—the same lofty intrepidity under every influence that is calculated to agonize and to depress—the same tender vehemence—the same sacrificial self-devotion. They are indeed sweet sisters in sentiment and feeling—each worthy of a better fate than the author has thought fit to bestow upon them. But Isabel's is the most finished portrait. She is presented to us in a more interesting variety of situations. We become better acquainted with her—observe more minutely the operations of her mind—discover more of the soft and delicate shades of feeling that course each other over her soul—we read her heart in her epistles; and the more we see of her, the more we admire—the more she becomes endeared to us. Alas! that one so pure, so amiable, so single-hearted, should ever be so roughly visited by the storms of life! But misfortunes reveal the excellences of a character, and throw a consecration over them.

Bulwer has a keen perception of the diversities of mind and temper produced by education and society. He is a shrewd scrutinizer of what is living and passing around him. He has evidently mixed a great deal in the world; probably more as an observer than an actor. He has been in a fashionable crowd, and apparently of them—he has been striving to peer through the assumed veil of art and etiquette, while the unsuspicious subjects of his investigation thought him as free and flippant as themselves. He has profited by his experience—he has gathered in an ample stock of data—he has weighed and reflected upon them—he has endeavored, to strip actions of their factitious importance, and to penetrate and to analyze the hidden motive.—His sketches of living manners are spirited and faithful; his observations on the actual in society are acute and sagacious—sometimes piquant with satire, embellished with skilful strokes of irony and apt ridicule; and now and then we perceive a slight misanthropical tinge, the feeling of one who has become satiated and disgusted with the hollowness, and heartlessness, and wearisome routine of artificial existence; and who has had the truth of the philosophy of Rochefoucault forced as it were upon his mind. It seems to me that he must turn with a sensation of relief, and a glow of delight, from the diversified throng—from the corrupt and corrupting myriads that mingle in the upper, lower,—the every walk of life, to his own "internal world of thought and feeling"—to the conceptions of his ever teeming fancy; to seize and to embody some of the beaming shapes of unearthly loveliness and ethereal bloom, that flit before his mental eye, and revel in his heaven of invention. In reveries of high excitement and dreamy influence—composing *con amore*—permitting the tide of imagination and feeling to flow on without restraint, is it to be wondered at that he should fall into some of those errors and impro-

prieties to which we have before alluded? That he should not always be consistent—that he should sometimes exaggerate? The source of his inspiration is full and generous. It is easier to check the impetuosity, than to inspire the ardour of genius: easier to lessen the profuseness of the stream, than to supply its fountain.

One question, and a most important one, has been asked:—What moral effect are Bulwer's novels likely to have? Of such works as Pelham, there can be but one serious opinion.—They are decidedly injurious. They do not inculcate vice by precept, but they may be said to teach it by example. It is shewn in an alluring light. A dissipated, fashionable hero—an elegant, accomplished rake, has a great many attractions; a great many very desirable qualities in the estimation of the young, ardent, and inexperienced, who gaze with fascinated eye, and are eager to imitate him in running the round of voluptuous gratification. It is not enough to say that these works present correct pictures of life. The information they impart might well be spared, and is not equivalent to the injury they are calculated to do. A few scraps of declamatory morality will not compensate for page after page of vicious description. But much as I am inclined to find fault with Pelham on the score of morality, I do not exactly place it by the side of such a book as "The Ruse." That effusion of an able but polluted mind stands alone, (long may it,) as a specimen of what the public may be made to endure in the guise of a fashionable novel. The *virtuous reflections* or *jaculations* interspersed with no lavish hand through the work, are something like what one of Shakspeare's clowns says of the wisdom of a certain individual—which he compares to two grains of wheat bid in two bushels of chaff—you take time and trouble to discover them, and then they are not worth the search. It is really one of the most pernicious and inflammatory publications that has disgraced our modern literature; and with the early poems of Thomas Moore, and some of the vagaries of a still greater mind, unworthy of their genius, a debasement of the powers bestowed upon them for better purposes, and an injury to their future fame, and should be condemned by general neglect, and consigned to oblivion. Some parts of Devereux are not altogether unobjectionable. Though none but the over-scrupulous and the fastidious would consider it an immoral book. It contains much that is admirable in sentiment, and no inconsiderable degree of information that is both interesting and advantageous. The Disownad is free from all censure on this head. It breathes an elevated spirit of morality, while there is nothing in it to counteract or to contradict. Virtue is represented as triumphant in the midst of wretchedness and temptation, and vice, even in its transient success, has nothing to exult in. The corroding sting; the continued thrusts of conscience; the eternal damp upon enjoyment; the gnawing "of the worm that dieth not;" the voice that cries "sleep no more"—all, all is laid bare, and beheld, and heard, with appalling force. No one can rise from its perusal without having his admiration and his principles of virtue strengthened; and he who can truly relish it—who can from his heart prefer it to the gay, light, and exceptionable works that the press is constantly sending forth—many of which appear to be intended for no other purpose than to waste the time and corrupt the taste of the readers—must possess a little store of internal feeling free from contamination. He may have wandered beyond the bounds of virtue—he may have pursued the phantom pleasure in scenes of folly and of profligacy—he may have listened to the voice of the syren, and become a willing victim to her arts—but he has not lost all respect for mental excellence, the wild fever of sensuality has not annihilated all regard for that which is estimable in human character; the spark of virtue, though smothered, is not extinct—the incrustations occasioned by licentious contact long continued may be broken up, and the better principles hid beneath may be revealed and rendered active; the elements of good that yet make their habitation in his soul may be called from their slumber; his energies restored, but not [illegible] room to believe, reason to hope, the man may yet reform, and virtue regain her sway.

It will readily be perceived that none of these remarks, however severe they may be thought, or however they may be dissented from, are made with any unfriendly feeling towards this popular writer. On the contrary, we hail him as a valuable addition to the brilliant circle of living authors; as one destined to raise the character of any branch of our literature to which he may devote his efforts; as one capable of elevating the mind, and improving the heart, and of gaining himself a name among the benefactors of mankind. We hope he will persevere and fulfil our expectations, either by increasing our stock of good novels, or, as he has given us some cause to expect, by valuable disquisitions of more solidity and importance, and devoted to our supreme interests. The reader will observe that we allude particularly to the promise of Devereux to give us the course of observation and reasoning by which his doubts were dissipated, and he became convinced that he was not doomed forever to the gloom of the grave. Let Bulwer learn to retrench; let him discard all superfluity of ornament, all affectation of phraseology; let him make his heroes act in accordance with our general experience of human nature; or if cast in a purely imaginative mould, let them preserve at least a probable congruity with their situation and the circumstances that influence them; let him nobly scorn to cater for the prurience of an unhealthy appetite for amusement or impurity; let him write more for the future, and less for the present. Then we may venture to prognosticate, that with the power of his genius—with the intellectual stamina of which he is evidently the possessor, he will rise to a station among the most distinguished of the first rank.

J. B. S.

Evening Post.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

ON DUELLING—No. 2.

'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend
Mankind from quarrels, but their fatal end;
The fear of tyrant custom, and the fear
Lest fops should censure us, and fools should sneer.
COWPER.

There is one circumstance connected with the late horrid murder, which has very unfavorably affected the character of some of our public authorities. I refer to the want of promptitude manifested on their part to take any legal steps against the more elevated classes of society. While justice "flies on the wings of the wind," in pursuit of the unfortunate child of poverty, she tardily drags her leaden heels along—if, indeed, she moves at all—in search of the "privileged" culprit. So seldom is the duellist arraigned at the bar of justice in this State, that many have actually supposed Pennsylvania was not provided with any legal mode of punishing honourable murder. It has been thought that "a court of honour" was superior to all other courts in the State, and that the members of it, like the aristocracy of England, were a *privileged order*. And, indeed, the impunity with which they have been permitted to pursue their disgraceful and wicked career, was eminently calculated to countenance such an opinion. But the laws of this State, although susceptible of improvement, would operate as a powerful check upon the inhuman practice, if they were properly executed. A fine of five hundred dollars, one year's imprisonment, and civil disqualification for seven years, or for life, would be found, on *experience*, to be no joke. With all the boasted courage of those who engage in "an affair of honour," I question whether one braggadocio among them would *dare* to *ish* the consequences, *if the punishment was certain*. If the law was honestly and faithfully administered, the duellist, I believe, would be found a much greater coward than the man whom he posted for a pastroon, because the latter had moral courage enough to *refuse* accepting a challenge.

Indeed, as matters now stand, the *late* correspondence furnishes instances of *heroes* shewing "the white feather." However, I am glad that it has been published. The parties connected in it have rendered themselves infinitely more ridiculous than they would have appeared without it. One individual proves his right to the title of a *gentleman*, by a *brutal* and *vulgar* assault on another! Afterwards, he refuses to "meet" his antagonist, *because* he is no gentleman! Griffith says that Drake knew that, *after* Duryee had placarded him as a coward, it was impossible *for Duryee* to meet him!—Duryee calls Drake a base coward, and yet was willing to meet him. And Hunter says, that although he holds Miller in the utmost contempt as a coward, and knows him to be guilty of base falsehood, yet he was ready to meet him! So much for the contradictory principles of the *code of honour*. Miller appears to have been the best of the whole party; he certainly was desirous of promoting an amicable and good understanding between Drake and Duryee, and for this he was the unhappy victim offered up on the bloody altar of false honor.

I shall conclude this number by referring to the intimation given by the President of the United States to the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to the four naval officers concerned in the late duel. Some persons are disposed to blame the President for exercising a prerogative of his office in the matter in question, alleging that he also is a duellist. But the proper enquiry is this—Has General Jackson performed an act of justice, called for by the circumstances of the case? If he has, his having fought a duel ought not to prevent him from doing his duty afterwards. In the former case, he was wrong; to have acted differently in the latter, would have been wrong also; and two wrongs never make one right. I am glad that the President has taken a correct view of this business, and that he has deferred to public opinion while he performed an act which justice demanded.

LAICUS.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY.
Report for March, 1830.

Amount received to 616 deposits,.....$22,088 63
Of the above deposits there were,
From $1.....to.....10 114
10.....50 252
50.....100 110
63.....100 70
100.....200 70

THOMAS HALE,
FRANCIS R. WHARTON,
Committee for March.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Navy Department, March 30th, 1830

SIR—It has been proved to my satisfaction that Lieutenants EDMUND BYRNE and HAMPTON WESTCOTT, passed Midshipman CHARLES H. DURYEE, and Midshipman CHARLES G. HUNTER, of the Navy of the United States, were recently concerned in a DUEL, which took place between the last named officer and WILLIAM MILLER, Jr. of Philadelphia, which resulted fatally to the latter. I respectfully recommend to you, that the names of the said officers, EDMUND BYRNE, HAMPTON WESTCOTT, CHARLES H. DURYEE, and CHARLES G. HUNTER be erased from the list of officers of the Navy of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the President of the United States.

Let the above named officers of the Navy be stricken from the Roll.

ANDREW JACKSON.

March 31st, 1830.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 56 deaths in Philadelphia, during the past week, 30 of which were of adults, and 21 children—14 under one year of age.

A small black boy was on Wednesday committed to prison for having stabbed a white lad about his own size.

The Mayor offers a reward for the detection of knaves that cut certain trees in Washington Square on Sunday last.

A middle aged man put an end to his life on Saturday last, in the lower part of the city, by drowning.

The bill to exempt from taxation houses and ground, held by Fire Companies in this city and county, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

The Baptist church, N. L. lodge a unanimous call to become their Pastor, and he has accepted it.

On Saturday night, about eight o'clock, a robbery was committed on the premises of an old lady residing in Ninth near Lombard street. A black fellow forced the gate, though locked and barricaded with a barrel of Sour-Kraut; and carried off three legs of mutton and a piece of beef.

Horse-thieves are active about the city. On Saturday, four applications for information respecting as many stolen horses, were made to the gate-keeper at Fair Mount Bridge.

Numbers drawn in the New York Lottery, class No. 2: 6 54 58 54 51 31 49 42.

We understand that the corvette Kensington, lying below Christian street, has been purchased by the Russian Government, and is in a short time to be fitted out for sea.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice, that six millions four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventeen cents of the six per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed 3d March, 1815, will be paid off on the 1st July next.

The bill vesting the appointment of Canal Commissioners in the Governor, reducing the number of the Board to three, and fixing the per diem allowance at four dollars, has become a law.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser publishes an extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. sloop of War St. Louis, Capt. Sloat, which mentions that there had not been a sick person in the ship since she sailed. The Guerriere, Capt. Thompson, was at Valparaiso, where she is to remain, to protect American commerce and interests.

It seems to be confidently believed in Boston that the Bunker Hill Monument, which has been at a stand for want of funds, will finally be constructed through the aid derived from an association of ladies for the purpose of aiding in its completion.

Nothing of importance was done, or said, in Congress on Tuesday.

The Corporation of the city of Baltimore have passed an ordinance prohibiting steamboats from entering or departing from the harbor of that city, "from Locust Point, upwards," at a rate of speed exceeding that produced by "ten revolutions of the wheel in a minute."

The city council of Savannah have laid a tax on dogs of five dollars each. All dogs are to be registered, and to wear a collar, having his registered number incribed on it.

It is stated in the Pittsburg Manufacturer, that upwards of eighty thousand dollars are annually sent from that city to purchase boots and shoes from the eastern manufactories.

On Sunday week, an affray arose between two slaves, on the plantation of Wm. Gibbon, near Savannah. One was killed by a bayonet wound.

There has been recently added to Peale's Museum, at New York, the skeleton of an antediluvian animal, found seventeen miles from Newburg, and called, by Dr. Godman, *Tetracaulodon Mastodontoideum*. It has two tusks in each jaw.

Early on Monday evening the Court-house at Winton, Hertford county, North Carolina, was destroyed by fire, with the offices of the Supreme and County Courts, and the records.—The offices were frame buildings. The jail escaped. The fire is imputed to an incendiary.

Maelzel is now exhibiting his Chess-player, Conflagration of Moscow, &c. at New Orleans.

A physician travelling in Italy, writes that, in Genoa, 2000 persons have fallen victims to the small-pox, but not one that had been previously vaccinated is among the number.

The National Intelligencer mentions that Mr. Rush has refused to be a candidate for the office of the Mayor of Washington, and that it is his intention to reside in this State.

A solution of sulphate of copper in French brandy, and applied as a wash once a day, is said to be a perfect remedy for baldness.

An act to encourage the destruction of crows, has been recently passed by the Legislature of Maine.

A case of slander was decided on Wednesday last, in the Court of Washington county, Md., in which Catherine Burckhart was plaintiff, and Isaac Shockey defendant. The Jury found for the plaintiff and awarded eighteen hundred and fifty dollars damages.

A company has been formed at Augusta, in Georgia, for the purpose of building a splendid hotel. The work is to commence without delay.

The bill making an additional appropriation for the Breakwater in the Delaware, for the current year, and for the first quarter of the next, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress.

It is expected that the Erie canal will be navigable on the 20th April. Champlain will probably be some days later.

One of the prisoners in the Albany jail, sentenced to the state prison, cut his throat on Monday. The wound was sewed up, and the man is recovering, and is now on his way to the state prison.

Savannah papers to the 26th ult. state, that by an arrangement between the banks in Savannah, the currency of the State is now placed upon a footing inferior to none. The banks have agreed to receive, at par, the notes of all the banks in the city, except the bank of Columbus.—The arrangement includes the United States Branch Bank in Savannah. The Georgian thinks this step as important as any which has occurred in the State for many years.

Smuggling is at present carried on to an enormous extent in Spain.

The salt spring recently discovered in Hallowell, Upper Canada, proves to be valuable: a joint stock company has been formed for manufacturing salt.

It is stated in a London paper, that the abolishment of the franking system would add to the revenue of Great Britain nearly five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The diamonds of the Duchess of St. Albans are said to be the largest in Great Britain. If the personal descriptions of this lady be correct, she is no *small* gem herself.

The London Herald of the 15th Feb. complains that, whilst the distress of the country increases, the 'wisdom' of Parliament ranges over the globe to find subjects of debate, and topics of political sympathy and excitement.

A bill has passed the Legislature of New York, substituting a fine of twenty five dollars for the imprisonment to which quacks are liable in that State, and permitting roots and herbs, of native growth, to be administered with impunity.

Old and young Cowell took a benefit at New-Orleans, on the 17th ult. The French dancers, Messrs. Caldwell, Russell and Howard, Master Russell, and the Misses Russell and Placide appeared on the occasion. Madame Feron and Herr Cline were also performing at New Orleans.

The Hudson River and Saratoga County bank bills, have passed both branches of the New York Legislature, and have become Laws. Eight other bank bills have passed the House, and two the Senate.

The Citizens' Line to New York, has commenced running for the season, leaving Arch street wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. daily.

Troy, N. Y. paid $1772 the last year, for improving the navigation of the Hudson between Athens and the state sloop lock above Troy.—Lansingburg and Waterford paid $1022 for the same purpose. A steam dredging machine was used, and a channel made on the bars 180 feet wide and 9 feet deep.

There are in the state of New York 129 Episcopal clergymen, 378 Presbyterian, 91 Reformed Dutch, 306 Methodist, 241 Baptist, 13 Lutheran, 16 Roman Catholic, 14 Universalist, and all other denominations 14—total 1229. The number in 1819 was 761.

Many says, respecting the New York Banks—"No renewal of charters this session, that may be considered a definitively settled."

The Boston Gazette of Thursday says—We understand that a Custom House Bond was yesterday paid at the United States Branch Bank, by one of our importing houses, of $105,692 57.

A part of Dover Cliff, in consequence of the effect of the frost upon it, and the subsequent thaw, has fallen and done considerable damage.

Orders have been given to four companies of the 1st Regiment of Engineers in garrison at Metz, and two companies of each of the two other regiments of engineers on the war establishment.

At Nashville, on the 19th ult. a little girl, bitten by a dog on the 25th of January, was attacked by hydrophobia, and died within three days. The day after she was bitten, a physician strongly urged the necessity of cauterising; but his advice was neglected.

The 'landlord and Tenant bill, and the Mortgage bill,' have passed both houses of the state legislature.

We find the following notice in the Potteville Miners' Journal, "One hundred and fifty or two hundred Carpenters can find immediate employment in Potteville, Port Carbon, and the neighboring towns."

We learn by the Wheeling Compiler, that the Ohio river there on Wednesday last was 18 feet above low water mark. The river business had become very active. 22 arrivals and 22 departures of steam boats during the last week. Very considerable quantities of bacon, feathers, and other produce for Baltimore, from the Miami country and Kentucky, have been landed at that place.

The deaths in New York during the past week, amount to 86 persons, viz: 21 men, 20 women, 20 boys, and 24 girls; of whom 32 were under five years—17 died of consumption, and 7 of scarlet fever.

Messrs. Hoeckley, Korn, Fisher, and Horstman, coach lace and fringe manufacturers of this city, have publicly certified that the American silk, manufactured by the Miss Waites, of South Carolina, is equal in quality to any imported floss silk.

The Boston Galaxy pronounces Mr. Stone's new tragedy, "The Archives of Palermo," of a much higher rank, in a literary point of view, than the prize play, Metamora. The scene is laid in Italy—time, middle of the twelfth century, and the principal character is adapted to the genius of Mrs. Duff.

The commissioners of the navy have issued proposals for the supply of plate and bar iron and sheet copper required for a ship of the line, three frigates, and four sloops of war.

A Bachelors' Club has been formed in Mount Holly, N. J. We notice that a unanimous vote of the society is necessary to the admission of a member.

A Trenton paper states that only $110,000 of the Delaware and Raritan Canal stock were subscribed during the three days that the books were opened.

Official information has been received, at the Department of State, that the blockade of Algiers by French forces, has not been raised. It includes the ports of Algiers, Oran, Bugian and Benain.

Mr. CLAY arrived at Frankfort on the 25th ult. on his return home from New Orleans.

The Grand Jury for Frankfort county, Kentucky, at a recent court, brought in no less than sixty-six indictments for various offences—about one half of which, were for the offence o gambling.

At the opening of the books of subscription to the Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Transportation Company, the stock was immediately taken up. Subscriptions to a much greater extent were offered.

Two old caricatures have been lately sent to Mr. Johnson, engraver, in Boston. One represents the tarring and feathering of a Custom-House officer, who landed some of the obnoxious tea in Boston, before the revolution; and the other, the performance of the same ceremony on an Excisoman, acting under the Stamp Act. They were both published in London, in October, 1774.

The Sultan, according to a London paper, among other symptoms of partiality for European manners, is about to introduce an Italian opera into Constantinople.

The deaths in Baltimore, during the past week, amounted to 29—males 19, females 10. 7 died of consumption.

The premium some time since offered by the editor of the New York Amulet for the best original composition setting forth in vivid colours the evil effects of intemperance and infidelity, has been awarded to Willis G. Clark, Esq. of Philadelphia.

It is currently reported, says the Harrisburg Chronicle, and believed, that on the 1st of May the following appointments will be made:

DANIEL STURGEON, of Fayette, to be Auditor General.

SAMUEL WORKMAN, of Washington, to be Secretary of the Land Office.

JACOB SPANGLER, of York, to be Surveyor General.

In the Senate, at HARRISBURG, on Friday the *Landlord* and *Tenant* Bill, from the other House, was read a third time and passed. The act graduating the duties on dealers in foreign merchandize was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment exempting importers who sell goods in the form in which they have been imported.

SUSQUEHANNA TRADE.—It is now eighteen days since the first vessel arrived at this port from Port Deposit, through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; during that period we have received upwards of 18,000 barrels of flour, besides wheat, whiskey, iron, and other articles of produce of the Susquehanna. Among the cargoes received, we notice two from Lycoming county, on the west branch, one from Wilkesbarre, on the north branch of the Susquehanna, and two from Mifflintown, on the Juniatta river. This accession of trade is far beyond our expectations, and affords an evidence of the utility of our Canals, which cannot be controverted by theoretical arguments. Within the last three weeks about 25,000 barrels of flour have been sold, which quantity could not have been obtained in this market, had it not been for these supplies; the stock remaining on hand is small for the season, and the demand is lessened, only for want of vessels to take it away.—*Price Current.*

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—The citizens of Norfolk must perceive the close and intimate connexion that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal has with the Dismal Swamp Canal. They now have navigation from the head waters of the Roanoke, and all its tributary streams to the city of Philadelphia—about seven or eight hundred miles. No two works have ever been under a darker cloud for very many years than these two canals; but the bright rays of the sun are now upon them. Thanks are due to the persevering individuals, who under so many difficulties, continued their efforts to accomplish works of so great national benefit, and inestimable advantage to Philadelphia and Norfolk, and more particularly to the Planters and Farmers of North Carolina and those of Virginia on the Roanoke, and the waters falling into it, with those of the Chowan, Meherrin, Nottoway, &c.—*Norfolk Herald.*

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The schooner Little George Eyre, Captain Bownes, lately made a voyage through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, down the Bay to Norfolk, thence to Petersburgh, thence to Richmond, delivered cargo at each place, the last, and returned to this city in three weeks and three hours! And this with an accidental demurrage of two days!

What is the average passage of a voyage round by sea and rivers?

What the difference of risk and premium of insurance?

STEAMBOAT CONSTELLATION.—The Albany Evening Journal says of this boat, that she was built in New York by Messrs. Brown & Bell, in 1825; she commenced running in August of the same year, and has made nine hundred and forty four trips between Albany and New York, without ever losing a trip by accidents of any kind. In performing these 944 trips, she has run a distance of one hundred and forty two thousand and one hundred miles, and conveyed 141,571 passengers, every individual of whom has been landed without accident or injury.

The Norristown Herald of Tuesday, says the unusual good health which our citizens have enjoyed for the last year, has effected a wonderful change. Business of every description goes on briskly, (except the apothecary's)—new buildings are about being erected—strangers are flocking in—taverns, stores, lawyers, magistrates, printers and mechanics, are increasing, and Doctors removing. Another year will make Norristown a lively and great place of business.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette, mentions that a Mr. Benedict of that place has obtained a patent for a coal stove, answering all the uses and purposes of a common ten plate stove, in a family. It is stated that one of these stoves, in constant use, as well in cooking as in warming a room during the last winter, has not consumed quite a ton of coal; and that a ten plate stove formerly in the same situation, and used for the same purposes, consumed from three to four cords of wood in the same space of time.

IMPROVEMENT IN TANNING.—Mr. S. Hurlbut, of Oswego, in connexion with Messrs Hunt & Shrove, have discovered a method of tanning hides, which is supposed to be an important improvement upon the process, that has usually been pursued. They have thrown aside the use of lime altogether, and instead, have adopted the method, from experiment, of extending them, after a thorough saturation, in a large deep vat, about two inches apart, and excluding the atmosphere entirely from them. In this situation, the damp air has the same effects upon the hide as lime, without decomposing, or weakening its texture. They are taken from here and placed immediately in bark. It is stated that the leather thus tanned, is much stronger, and presents a more fine and even surface, than that manufactured after the ordinary rules.—*Rochester Courier.*

CULTURE OF FLAX.

A letter has been addressed by some manufacturers in this State to Mr. Wickliffe, a representative from Kentucky, on the subject of encouraging the cultivation of flax. They say:

The duty on the introduction of foreign flax will amount to a prohibition in twelve months, and the law of 1828 having increased the protection to the manufacturer, the consumption has been and is gradually increasing in our country. In a few years we might be able to compete with foreigners in almost every article made from this material now imported. The quantity of flax then required would make its culture as important to the farmer as that of almost any other article manufactured into cloths; for the value of linen manufactures imported annually into the United States, amounts to $6,983,613, which is within $900,000 of the amount of woollens imported and within $4,000,000 of that of cotton. This then is the hour of advancement, and if delayed the farmer will not soon again have another such opportunity. There is no want of enterprise in the manufacturers, but the absolute want of the raw material will prevent the exercise of his talents or industry, or the employment of his capital. It is, therefore hoped, that our desires now expressed, may reach the grower; with whom, out of the nature of things, we are immediately allied, notwithstanding the attempts of political economists to divide and separate this connexion.

We beg to recommend the subject to your attention, and if by any law you can encourage the growth of flax, or induce the farmer to alter the mode of pulling and curing, so as to render it useful to the manufacturer, you will have rendered an important service, not only to an industrious community, but to your country generally.

The Ohio is now nearly fifty feet above low water mark. Several of the large boats are expected up. The Caledonia, probably the most powerful one upon the Western waters, left on yesterday evening for New Orleans, with a full freight. You might hear her 'bark,' as the Kentuckians say, for two or three miles.—*Cincinnati American.*

Chester, Pa. April 2.—Our borough was, on the night of Tuesday last, the scene of a daring and mysterious robbery. The stable of Mrs. Deshong was entered, and a horse stolen. From the yard, the villain entered the house through a window—proceeded to a sideboard, where, it so happened, a few candles had been placed the day before, and lighted one, went into the parlour and seized a silver watch and some silver spoons: walked up stairs, entered Mrs. Deshong's apartment, while she was sleeping, and took her gold watch, a family relic, the value of which could not be estimated by money: and made off without leaving the least clue for his detection.

The Herkimer American says, that on the night of the 17th ult. the West Canada Creek, near that village, broke up, and immense quantities of ice came down; blocked up the stream, so that it overflowed its banks, spreading devastation, and sweeping every thing before it.—A bridge about 2 miles north of Herkimer, was partially destroyed. A bridge belonging to the Turnpike Company was destroyed, and a mill-dam, belonging to the Manhattan Company, was also much damaged. The Mohawk river also rose above its banks and carried away another bridge.

We have by the mails New Orleans papers to the 19th ultimo. They contain no new advices from Vera Cruz or Havana. We find the copy of a law to prevent *conversation* on the subject of slavery in Louisiana, the provisions of which may merit notice hereafter. A negro man, named Jean Baptiste, accused of arson, was found guilty on the 17th, and sentenced to be executed on the following Saturday. The Judges of the Supreme Court have given an opinion in a case between the Director of the Theatre in the *Rue de Champ* and Herr Cline, the rope dancer, declaring that they had no jurisdiction. An affray between a party of the city guard and a body of sailors continued to agitate the public mind.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Lewistown, Pa. April 1.—Smith, the man who was drowned in the Juniata, a short distance above this place, in February, was found on Monday last, immediately above this town. His remains were followed to the burying ground by his "dear and loving wife," linked arms with a *second* husband.

We understand that the insurance question between the Mechanics and Manufacturers' company of Boston, and the proprietor of the Hanover street church, lately occupied by Dr. Beecher, has been compounded by the payment of $12,500. The company offered to pay this sum, or rebuild the house, as the proprietors might prefer. The former alternative was adopted. Amount of insurance $14,000.

Lewisburg, Va. March 27.—Gold, silver, copper, tin, lead and iron abound in Western Virginia. Lewis Eisenminger, a German gentleman of intelligence and experience in the ores of these minerals, has discovered on his lands extensive deposits of all the above metals. Silver and tin, particularly, are found in large bodies, the ore of both surpassing in richness any thing of the kind in Germany. We are informed by friend Eisenminger, that it is his intention to commence working several mines in a short time, emigrants having for that purpose been sent for.—*Palladium.*

Hagerstown, Md. April 1.—Speculation has been busy since Monday last, in relation to an extraordinary report or explosion which was heard in the air on the morning of that day. It occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock and was heard in every direction around us, from which we have since received intelligence, to the extent of many miles. Some of our accounts represent the noise as that of the rushing of mighty waters preceded by a sharp whizzing, and followed by a deep rumbling that seemed to die away far in the South—others represent it as like that of the distant discharge of cannon at short intervals, for two or three minutes, closing with a volley of musketry—others again, as that of the falling of some heavy body in the upper parts of their houses—whilst some compare it to continued peals of distant thunder. And those who were out at the time, and had an opportunity of observing horses, cattle, &c. concur in stating that they manifested more than usual alarm.—The heavens were, at the time, calm and clear, with the exception of a few small, disconnected clouds in the southeast.—*Torch Light.*

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. Phineas Dow, of this city, has invented a press, the impression of which is given by the foot in a species of stirrup, descending at the sides of the chiuks of the machine. The sheet is laid on a horizontal surface, and the tympan ascends or descends as the rounce is carried forward or backward.—The machine is compact, simple, and not expensive, and is expected to work about 8 sheets in a minute. It is probable the improvement could be applied to any of the present lever presses.—*Boston Palladium.*

The first printing press in North America was set up in 1639, by Stephen Day, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts.

In 1687, printing was begun near Philadelphia, by William Bradford.

The 'Boston News Letter,' a weekly paper, was the first newspaper printed in the United States. It was published at Boston, by Bartholomew Green, in the year 1704. This paper was continued, by Green and his successors, until 1776, when the British evacuated Boston.

On the 21st December, 1719, the first number of the 'Boston Gazette' was published at Boston, by John Franklin.

On the 22d December, 1719, the first number of the 'American Weekly Mercury' was published at Philadelphia, by Andrew Bradford.

In 1721, the 'New England Courant' was begun at Boston, by James Franklin, the brother of Dr. Franklin. This was the fourth paper published in North America.

In 1785, the 'New York Gazette' was established in the city of New York, by William Bradford.

In 1726, the first printing was done in Virginia, by William Parks.

In 1728, the 'Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette,' was printed at Philadelphia, being the second paper in this state. It survived until 1823 or 1824, and was then the oldest paper in this Union.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, petitions, resolutions, reports of Committees, and a great number of bills in various stages, occasionally engaged attention—much business was transacted.

In the House of Representatives [illegible] resolution to fix every second Thursday to act part for such legislation as may be necessary for

District of Columbia, was taken up, and briefly discussed. An unsuccessful motion was made by Mr. Pettis to lay the resolution on the table, but the hour having expired by the time the Ayes and Noes on that question had been called, the discussion was suspended.—The House then acted in Committee of the Whole the State of the Union, on a bill to construct a road from Buffalo by the way of Washington to New Orleans, but did not come to any decision.

NAVY PENSIONS.—The annual report of the Navy Pension Fund makes a pamphlet of 6 pages. The list of pensioners for 1828 comprises 482 names; and the list of persons killed, drowned, &c. to whose widows and orphans pensions have accrued, 116. Total 594. To the former list 20 have been added during the past year, and to the latter, 2. One of these is the widow of the lamented Lieut. Brackenridge, who was fatally wounded by the explosion of the steam gun boat Fulton, at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The Commissioners remark that many of the "widow and orphan pensioners" have not paid their pensions for several years past. The inference is, "that of the first, many have intermarried or are not living; and of the orphan children, most are believed to have attained the age of 16 years, after which the law has been interpreted to exclude them from any further participation in the benefits of the Fund."

CENSUS OF 1830.—The bill which provides for taking the census of the United States during the present year, received the signature of the President March 23d, having previously passed both Houses of Congress. The enumeration is to commence on the first day of June, and to be completed in six months at farthest, counting from that date. It is provided by the law, that the number of white males under 5 years shall be specified; of white males between 5 and 10 years, ten and twenty, twenty and thirty, and so on up to a hundred. Also the number above the age of one hundred. Slaves and free coloured persons are to be enumerated in a similar manner—the two classes being kept distinct, and the gradations in age as follows—under ten; ten to twenty-four; twenty-four to thirty-six; thirty-six to fifty-five; fifty-five to a hundred and upwards. Among the whites the number of aliens are to be specified, and also the whites and blacks, (distinguishing the sexes,) the number who are blind, and the number deaf and dumb, above the age of twenty-five, between fourteen and twenty-five, and under fourteen respectively.

Extract of a despatch from Major Heard, Consul General of the United States at Algiers, dated Algiers, 20th December, 1829, to M. Van Buren, Secretary of State:

"I mention these circumstances not to evince the efficacy of the mode of precaution which was prescribed to me, but in order to show the elevation to which our national character and influence in this quarter have been advanced by the prudence and ability of my worthy predecessor, and by the good conduct of our commanders in the Mediterranean; but chiefly by the prowess of one whose services alone could not save him from an early and a sad fate. In this distant region, on this barbarous shore, in tongues that are strange and uncouth, the name of Decatur is remembered and repeated with respect; his country lauded by his valour long after his mortal frame is mouldered into dust. So valuable may be the virtues of one officer to his fellow citizens."

Porter, the Mail Robber.—This notorious character was conveyed through Lancaster a few days ago, on his way to Philadelphia in charge of the indefatigable Mr. Reeside, accompanied by two of the Baltimore Police. Whilst here, the fellow appeared to be quite at his ease, as much so as a man can be who is well ironed and guarded, and quite communicative. Among his requests and remarks, as following have been communicated to us by Mr. Reeside,' said Porter, 'd—n it, all the chance, and as you have employed three watchmen to guard the house, for fear I should escaping, I sincerely promise you, that if you take my ruffles off, and give me ten minutes, I will bring them all in tied.' Another request was 'Furnish me with a penknife and give me fifteen minutes, and I'll bring you in a lottery ware, (watches,) out of that watch shop next door.' He was asked how he could do it to be such? 'I know it well, and I have a secret spring to get at it.' He was asked what he would have behaved had the passengers in the Reading Mail offered any resistance? promptly replied, 'by G—d, sir, I would have blown them all to h—l, and had provided myself with pistols and dirks for the occasion.' Upon leaving this place, he remarked to the lookers-on with the utmost sang froid, 'Good morning, gentleman; I expect to be back shortly, and take up a number of remittance men in Lancaster county'—and if he does, all who liberate him be the martyrs. However, trust, that as Mr. Porter is in safe keeping, he will never have another opportunity of practising his hellish arts on the community.—*Lancaster Herald.*

The [illegible] Post.

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1830

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Cato to Students," is pure nonsense. The writer is however consistent in giving advice to others, which, in its practical effects on himself, has enabled him, to preserve his *health* and his *ignorance*, in bloom and abundance.

Several cross readings from correspondents received; and a variety of poetry—among which are "The sea bird," "Youth"—"The Land of Literature and Allegory" &c.—and various pieces by "Senex," "Leonard," &c.

"Thoughts on the Poets, No. 1"—intended to.

Several solutions to the mathematical question are recived—but unavoidably deferred.

"J. B. S.," and many of our correspondents whose lucubrations have been delayed by the press of other matter, must bear with us. Their poetical correspondents are very numerous, and their contributions so frequent as to accumulate on our hands beyond the possibility of insertion for some time.

"Lucius"—"Lorman"—"Mary"—"Juvenis"—are filed.

"Mentor" must tarry a while at Jericho.

We must apologize to our patrons for omitting advertisements at present, to a more than usual limits. Many of our advertisers are anxious to introduce themselves to our readers through the medium of the "Post," and notwithstanding the high price charged for insertion (nearly double the usual rates,) are desirous to avail themselves of its general circulation. We long since adopted the principle which we desire to adhere, in order to preserve space devoted to advertisements; but the increased and increasing patronage of the Post, and the large and respectable subscription—*now rising eight thousand*—by

...reported, has become generally known, ...ce as inducement with our advertising ...to encroach upon our columns. We ...ever, endeavor to prevent this inter... with the rights of patrons, by limiting ...ments to a smaller space in future.

...efer to our first page for the very inte... letter of the late Elias Hicks, and the ...that truly great and good man. We have ...d the letter, together with some remarks ...ism and death, partly as a testimony to ...ngushed worth, and the gratification of ...n feelings, as well as to subserve that ...of our subscribers whose sentiments re... to our own, and which constitute a very ...rable number of our most punctual pa...

...rejoinder of the "Southern Times," is ...ion strong of the sentiments we have ...expressed in reference to their correspond...ialus, to which the editors now affix ...', by openly vindicating the same doc...

We are well aware that the discussion ...ery is galling to slave holders, but we ...uild our belief that the greatest evil at... on the slave system, lies in the public ...on of the question. "The fanatics of the ...n" by no means desirous of aggravating ...ons of the South, by teaching rebellion ...ave population.

...e bare question of natural right and jus... and the anticipated evils of a servile war, ...ery grating to the slave holder, as the ...y indicate, it is to us confirming evi... of the truth of our position. With this we ...ded, and shall in future abstain from co... not because of the untenable nature of ...ments, but because of the incorrigibility ...ents are determined not to be convinced! ...ord more, and we have done—Should ...ant-nue pertinaciously to adhere to ...ful policy, which has precipitated upon ...h which we deprecate—should slavery ...to scourge its victims with the iron ...oppression, and the desperate state of ...th result in civil war, we hope the north ...ericanism cowardice will be excused, ...e the right toned "hardy adventurers" ...outh to contend alone in the struggle for ...

...YRD'S SELF MOVING POWER.

...e request of the proprietors of this curi... of mechanism we spent an hour in the ...ence of it, and were much gratified.

...machine is in itself a clock constructed ...on the chronometrical principles, with ...revolving faces, on which the hours and ...are severally marked, with a perma... ...r, pointing to the time. To these are ...d the apparatus which contains the pro... ...ever—viz. an *air vessel* which is imme... ...ected by change of weather; the action ...eat, and other incidental circum... ...resulting in the expansion or condensa... ...be subject within the vessel. The air is ...ted by means of a tube, through a mer... ...y into a Gasometer, rising by the ex... ...ress of the air within, and the pressure ...ternal atmosphere raising the weight of ...ometer, and thus giving motion to the ...ne altogether an ingenious contrivance ...in a *perpetual motion*, and is solely ...by the application of philosophical ex... ...in erology, combined with the princi... ...mechanics.

...a Goodyear and Sons are constituted ...ts for the proprietor, and we under... ...have a clock constructed on the ...ciples, intended for the use of any one ...ociation, that will undertake, from time ...to report their observations to the pub...

...e pleasure recommend it to the atten... ...scientific, and especially the lovers ...and mechanical curiosities, who will ...derive amusement from the inspec... ...e present exhibiting at the Masonic ...ment Street.

...e before us a system of Geography by ...d Bailey, published by John Grigg— ...ed to the use of schools, and accompani... ...Atlas, illustrating analytically the soils, ...ge, &c. of the several climates, the ...ners, and customs of the inhabitants, ...ural classification of cities, *rivers*, and ...s, as well as of the several races of ...according to their geographical po... ...on which he has mostly followed ...ip.

...Chesnut street Theatre opened for a sum... ...on last Thursday evening. Several ...equisitions are said to have been ...the Company, and improvements us... ...the Theatre during the recess.

...ch street Theatre opens on Monday ...ext for a short summer season.

...e are requested to state that the cor... ...of the First Presbyterian Church, in ...n Liberties, was laid on Thursday ...

...Col. Johnson spent a few days in the city ...on business of a private nature, and ...on Thursday to Washington. He was ...panied by a number of our most respect... ...ens and solicited to partake of a public ...which has been politely declined, but expres... ...grateful sense for the honour intended ...publish below the copy of a letter from ...Jackson, in reply to a Committee of ci... ...Philadelphia, transmitting certain reso... ...expressive of the cordial approbation by ...wo Meeting of the able and patriotic ...ct pursued by him in relation to Sunday ...

(COPY.)

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Your communication has been ...ceived containing a resolution expressing the ...of a numerous public meeting of the ...s of Philadelphia, of my conduct respect... ...subject.

...e highest reward which a public servant ...n have is a consciousness of having used ...ery effort in his power to promote the best ...ts of his country.

...With the approbation of his fellow ci... ...of the course which I have pursued, I ...claim no further merit than that of bearing ...ny humble testimony in favour of the fundamental principles ...of civil liberty.

...Sincerely believing, that the true in... ...of liberty can never be advanced by go... ...ment interference, it is alike the duty of ...every citizen and the christian to guard against ...the encroachments which threatens an invasion of ...those rights.

...I am, gentlemen among us influenced by a mis... ...and I submit those who are hanging upon the horns of the altar, hoping to partici... in the sacrifice, the light of truth and reason should be elicited to chase away the delusion; and if, in my humble efforts to effect this object, I have been so happy as to gain the unanimous approbation of a large and respectable meeting of the enlightened citizens of Philadelphia, the reward is ample.

Please, Gentlemen, to present my grateful acknowledgments to your fellow citizens, on whose behalf you act; and for the very kind manner in which you have communicated their sentiments, accept my unfeigned thanks, and my ardent wishes for your welfare and happiness.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, your fellow citizen, RH: M. JOHNSON.

A project is before Congress for a national road from Buffalo, New York, to New Orleans, by way of the city of Washington. The distance is estimated at fifteen hundred miles, and the expense at two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Three routes have been proposed —an eastern, a middle, and a western. The committee, who have reported on the subject, consider the western route preferable, as the transmission of the mail, and the general travelling in that route, would be greatly benefitted, although the expenses incident to this route would be somewhat greater than the other.

Latest from England.

We have this morning received the London Morning Herald of the 24th of February, which furnishes us a few short paragraphs. The city article states that the funds continued to decline, and that the jobbers were evidently alarmed. On the 23d, Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the elective franchise to Leeds, Birmingham, and Manchester. He was supported by Mr. Hobhouse, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Brougham; and opposed by the Ministers. Sir George Murray avowed his opinion that the large towns should be represented. He was willing to transfer to them the franchises of corrupt boroughs, but not to increase the number of the house. Mr. Peel asserted his conviction that the House of Commons, as now constituted, is "competent to give the people happiness, and to ensure to them the blessings of freedom." Expressing great respect for America and all her institutions, he quoted the quarantine law of Georgia, touching free blacks, to strengthen his argument against popular representation. Mr. Brougham stigmatised that law as highly disgraceful to the state, but observed that it operated on an unrepresented class. The motion was defeated by a majority of 48 in a house of 328. The result, says the Herald, was nearly as favourable as the most sanguine supporters of the measure could expect.

Last night we received the Paris papers, together with the *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the 18th, by express. The *Journal du Commerce* of Sunday, contains an extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated the 14th, in which it is stated that the Secretary of the Neapolitan Legation in that capital had set out for Vienna, to solicit the hand of an Austrian Archduchess for the Duke of Calabria, the eldest son of the King of the Two Sicilies. This is said to be the ostensible object of the journey; but the Secretary is commissioned, at the same time, to sound the Austrian Court relative to a marriage between Don Miguel and a daughter of the Emperor Francis. The same paper states, though under a different rubrick, that their Neapolitan Majesties have abandoned the idea of visiting Paris on their return from Spain, and intend to embark at Barcelona for their own dominions. If this change of purpose be true, a clue to it may be found in the distracted state of France; and from the want of all preparations in that country to receive their Majesties, we are inclined to suspect that the account is correct. In the mean time, the head of the French Ministry is said to be very seriously indisposed. However, there is no reason, we believe, to suppose that the illness of Prince Polignac is of that peculiar kind by which sinking Ministers and favourites are frequently visited. On the contrary, his favour at Court appears to be greater than ever, and to acquire strength and consistency in proportion to the progress he makes in the dislike of the nation. Another piece of intelligence is, that the noted Marquis de Chaves has been put under personal restraint, in consequence of having of late displayed symptoms of insanity. Many persons long suspected him of being mad; and it is rather a curious coincidence that the same suspicion should not have struck his old friend Don Miguel till he had detected Chaves in an attempt to raise an insurrection directed against himself.

The preparations for the expedition against Algiers are urged forward with increased activity. At Rochefort, orders, similar to those transmitted to the other ports, have been received to equip, with the utmost despatch all the vessels in the harbour. Among the rest, the Sphinx steam-boat, which is as large as a frigate, and has a double apparatus, each of about eighty or ninety horse power, is included in the order. At Bayonne all is bustle too, and for the same object. At Nantes, Bordeaux, and Havre, the negotiations for hiring several large merchantmen, to serve as transports have been brought to a successful termination. The raising of seamen, which in France is compulsory, as it is in this country, keeps pace, it is said, with the rest of this extraordinary movement. All the preparations are to be completed by the middle of June, as, after that month, any attempt to attack Algiers would be, if not absolutely fruitless, attended with difficulties all but insurmountable. It is again stated that the chief command is certainly reserved for Count Bourmont, and that M. de Champagny is to hold, during his absence, the Portfolio of the War Department. This arrangement is the more probable; as it would have the double effect of removing, in a gracious manner, the most unpopular man in the Cabinet, and securing the command of so large a force to a person wholly devoted to the actual Government, as well as the reigning dynasty. But in the interval consumed in preparations, how many things are likely to happen to disconcert the whole scheme! And it it is still our conviction that this armament will never leave the French coast for the destination, at least, which is assigned to it at present. Two more Journals have been cited to appear before the Tribunals; and it is worthy of remark that, as these prosecutions multiply, the audacity with which the Ministry are assailed by the Press increases in a triple ratio. The getting up of petitions, in a spirit of the most determined hostility to the existing men and measures, fully keeps pace with the boldness of the Liberal Journals. At Metz several petitions are said to be in a course of signature, and every thing announces the near approach of a great political crisis in that country. The news in the Allgemeine Zeitung possesses no particular interest.

At Burgos the weather is so severe, that not a night passes without three or four persons being frozen to death. A cattle-dealer who lives at the commune (Schipetsli) was attacked the other night by a man who demanded charity, under pretence that he was dying of cold.—While the man was searching in his pocket to give the pretended beggar a pittance, the rascal demanded his money or his life. The dealer threw him his purse, and on the fellow stooping to pick it up, struck him with a heavy stick, and killed him on the spot. He then hastened to the nearest public house, where, luckily there were two gend'armes, to whom he related what had occured. They repaired to the place where the dead body lay, and on examining it, found a brace of pistols and a whistle; they employed the latter, when five men made their appearance, three of whom were secured. Want has driven many persons to commit robberies in the neighbourhood of Burgos, where they have been previously rare.

Claims of the United States on France.—The Courier Francois of the 27th February, alluding to our claims, and stating that the report of their having been agreed to by the French government as stated by some of the French journals was premature, has the following remarks:

"Hitherto the English government has always endeavoured to persuade the cabinet at Washington, that they should urge their claims, and the cabinet of the Tuileries that they should not pay them. There is no change in this double line of policy. Her interest is to prevent all intimacy between France and North America. —She knows that in case our cabinet should be embroiled with her we cannot have any ally more dreaded by England than the United States. Possibly this foresight of the cabinet of London may enlighten ours, and make it manifest that if such a rupture should take place, France would be necessarily obliged to purchase the alliance of the Americans, by their paying a debt which it had refused to acknowledge on the simple principle of equity. Nevertheless France has already paid as much for indemnity, that it is strongly believed the government will not easily consent to impose any new ones.—In desiring that justice may be rendered to every one, we do not blame the ministry for acting with great circumspection, and for giving to their concessions all the restrictions compatible with the maintenance of a good understanding between the two States.

A letter from Madrid, Feb. 18, announces that "Col. Don Domingo Aristizabal, sent out by the Government to ascertain the extent of the resources of the Island of Cuba applicable to another grand expedition, is on the point of quitting the Havana to return to Europe. It is calculated (the letter continues) that to transport from the Peninsula to the coasts of New Spain, a body of 25,000 men, provided with every necessary, twelve millions of piastres, or about two millions and a half sterling, would be required; and there are persons in this capital who assert that the loan negociated by M. Aguado will be appropriated to this purpose."

General Barradas has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Quotidienne*, explanatory of his conduct at Mexico, in reply to statements made in that paper.—After expressing his grief at finding treason imputed to him, and a declaration that he had gone to New Orleans to receive the reward of that treason, he asserts that he had defeated his enemy in every encounter, that he had captured the whole of their artillery, although they had ten times the number of his own troops, and that he did not capitulate till reduced to the utmost extremity by famine, disease, and the fury of the elements. He adds, that 1,200 of his men had fallen sick, and were without any kind of medical aid, and that he had only 600 men fit for service left, and those were nearly exausted from fatigue; that he went to New Orleans in consequence of a resolution of a Council of War, as being nearest to Tampico, to seek succor and vessels for transporting the remains of his army to Havana.

A comparative estimate is given in a Belgic paper of the quantity of meat consumed in London, Paris, and Brussels, in the course of the year, and of the relation of that quantity to the amount of population in these capitals respectively. The total quantity consumed in London is stated to be 189,710,000 lb., and the population being 1,225,000, each individual would consume on an average 155 lb. This is probably a greater relative consumption of animal food than is known in any other part of the world. In Paris the consumption is perhaps more accurately known than in London, and is estimated in the reports of M. de Chabrol at 61,927,644 lb., which, supposing the population to be 715,000, would allow to each individual 86 lb. Two-thirds of this is in beef, one-sixth in mutton, a ninth in veal, and a fourth in pork. In Brussels the quantity of meat consumed in 1828 was 8,888,024 lb., which, estimating the inhabitants at 100,000, would give to each person on an average 89 lb. This would be three pound more than in Paris, but would fall short of London by nearly a half.

The Correctional Police of Havre were occupied on the 2d of March with the case of Davaniers, Brigadiere of Gendarmerie, accused of stealing a parcel of limes, worth 25 or 30 sous. He was found guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. He was overwhelmed with the sentence, and remained for some time motionless and in tears.

The *Journal du Commerce* says:—'If we are correctly informed, the majority against ministers in the Chamber of the Deputies is much greater than the ministerial papers have been inclined to admit—the small number of 30 is now increased to 100, if not even to 110.'

It is reported that Prince Leopold, who assumes the government of Greece, is to receive £750,000 to relinquish his annuity. [An annuity of £50,000 was granted to the Prince, on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte. This composition is a very profitable one, as the full amount of the annuity for fifteen years, is paid, to which may be added the interest, say at five per cent. amounting to upwards of £500,000 more. So that the Sovereign Prince of Greece realises his annuity for 25 years in advance, which is probably for some years longer than he will live.]

It is said that the Duke of Wellington, although he refuses to make the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews a government question, does not intend to oppose it, if warmly recommended by the House of Commons, with the necessary securities, as in the case of the Dissenters.

It appears from a parliamentary return, that the number of steam vessels employed in the United Kingdom, between January 1828, and January 1829, was 342; the total tonage of which was 30,000 tons, and the number of men employed was 2781.

Great preperations are making to prevent the effects apprehended from breaking up of the ice, and the melting of the snows, which often inundate Holland.

Lectures to Young Men.—The subject that will be discussed next Sabbath evening, in Crown street Church is—the various ways which are pursued by young men to resist the influence of religious truth—continued. Service commences at half past 7 o'clock.

WAGER'S WINE STORE,
NO. 173 CHESNUT STREET.

"Jolly" Champaigne Wine, Claret, &c.

A. BENINGER & SON, of New York, having the exclusive sale of the celebrated brand of Champaigne Wine "Jolly," have formed an arrangement with Peter Wager, of Philadelphia, for the exclusive sale of the same in the state of Pennsylvania, from whom this wine can be had on the most favorable terms.

JUST RECEIVED,

100 cases and boxes of 1 dozen each, "Jolly" Champaigne Wine, a part of this Wine has put up without wax on the cork.

50 boxes very superior Lafone Claret,
25 boxes Chateau Lemoine Claret, first growth of 1812.
50 boxes Haut Sauterne.

These Wines on trial will be found equal to any Wine received in this city for many years, and will be sold low. april 10—4t

HORSE RIDES.

1000 NOW landing, of fine quality, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
mar. 27—2tif* ANTHONY P. MORRIS.

J. MUSGRAVE,
STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

	Par Value.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
United States' Six per cent. Loans, viz. } ....of.... } 1815,	100	100 50
Do. Five per cent. Loan of	1830,	100	108 00
Do.	1821,	100	105 50
Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan,		100	102 00
Do. Three per cent.	do.	100	90 00
Pennsylvania, Five per cent.	do.	100	105 50
Philadelphia, Six per cent.	do.	100	114 00
Do. Five per cent.	do.	100	107 00
Schuylkill Navigation, *Six* per cent.		100	107 00
Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan,		100	104 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Loan,		100	105 00
Masonic, Six per cent.	do.	100	108 00
Do. Five per cent.	do.	100	102 00
BANK STOCKS.			
United States,		100	123 25
North America,		400	416 00
Pennsylvania,		400	402 00
Philadelphia,		100	102 50
Farmers' and Mechanics',		50	59 12
Commercial,		50	55 50
Mechanics',		50	42 00
Schuylkill,		25	21 00
Northern Liberties,		20	39 00
Southwark,		50	68 00
Kensington,		25	37 00
Penn Township,		30	36 00
Germantown,		30	54 00
Camden,		50	37 00
Trenton,		30	54 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.			
Pennsylvania,		400	412 00
Philadelphia,		83 33	86 00
North America,		10	10 00
Union,		50	51 00
Phœnix,		80	82 00
Delaware,		40	37 00
Marine,		50	24 00
United States,		25	39 00
Atlantic,		50	71 00
American Fire Insurance,		100	140 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance,		20	23 00
Pennsylvania Fire do.		50	66 00
CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS.			
Union Canal—Old Stock,		200	170 00
Union Canal—New Stock,		200	215 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares,		100	157 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,		50	53 25
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,		200	170 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do.		10	12 50

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days, ... 108 00 per cent.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

N. Hampshire banks,	1 1-2	Delaware,	1-2
Vermont,	1 1-2	Maryland,	1
Massachusetts,	1 1-2	Virginia.—	
Rhode Island,	1 1-2	Richmond and branches,	1
Connecticut,	1 1-2	Valley,	1
New York.—		Romny branch,	1
City Banks,	par.	Wheeling,	1
Country notes,	2	District of Columbia,	1
New Jersey.—		North Carolina.—	
Bank of Brunswick,	1 1-2	Cape Fear,	2
Patterson,	1 1-2	Newbern,	2
Morris,	1 1-2	State Bank,	2
All others,	par.	South Carolina,	1
Pennsylvania.—		Georgia,	2
Greensburg,	0	Kentucky,	uncertain
Brownsville,	1	Tennessee,	do.
Pittsburg,	1	New Orleans,	5 a 8
All others,	par.		

GUINEAS,	6
DOUBLOONS,	15 50
S. A. DOUBLOONS,	15 50
TWENTY FRANK PIECES,	3 75
AMERICAN GOLD,	3½

PRICES CURRENT.
WHOLESALE.

FLOUR, Wheat, Superfine, per bbl.	$4 50
Do. Rye,	3 00
CORN MEAL, in hhds.	11 00
Do. in bbls.	2 25
WHISKEY, Rye, in hhds. per gal.	0 21½
Do. in bbls.	0 22½
Q. BARK, per ton,	335 sales.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM DAVIS, TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 241 Arch street, one door below Seventh street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be thankfully received. april 10—3t

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will, for a short time, exhibit at No. 156 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, between Spruce and Pine streets, in the evenings, from 7 until 10 o'clock, a fine Cosmorama, and Transparent Views of the most admired parts of Europe and America, with a collection of Natural Curiosities. Admittance 25 cents, Children half price.

N. B. The Subscriber has also the honor to inform the public, that any company wishing to see it at any time in the afternoons, will be gratified for the price of Three Dollars. F. DREER.

The exhibition to commence on Monday, 12th day of April, 1830. april 10—4t

Drug Store For Sale.

A PERSON desirous of retiring to the country, wishes to dispose of an old established Drug and Apothecary Store, situated in a pleasant and improving neighborhood, with fixtures, mineral water apparatus, and every thing complete for carrying on the business. The stand will always command a steady and increasing run of custom, by proper attention. The dwelling part of the house will be to let, and it is expected that whoever takes the store will also take the house. For further particulars apply at the office of this paper. april 10—1t*

Porcelain and other Artificial Teeth.
ELLIS MIDDLETON,
NO. 198 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.
april 10—4t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the partnership existing under the firm of GEORGE & HENRY BECHTEL, (Paper Makers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber. And all those indebted are requested to make payment as above, as the subscriber is duly authorised to settle the same.

GEORGE BECHTEL, *Paper Maker,*
Germantown Township, Philadelphia County.

N. B. The Paper Making Business will be continued at the old established Mill, where orders for paper of every description will be thankfully received and promptly executed. GEORGE BECHTEL.
april 10—3t*

Lawrenceville High School.

THIS Seminary went into vacation on the 2d inst. after an examination of nearly four days, on the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Geography, Algebra, and various branches of Mathematics, including Euclid's elements, Trigonometry, Surveying, Conic sections, &c. This institution is prepared to teach the German, Italian and Spanish languages. The English department will continue to receive the most particular and devoted attention. The government is strict, bible truth and morality are faithfully inculcated. This institution will be conducted in future on the plan of a *Select Seminary*, restricted in number; and pupils between the ages of six and fifteen will be preferred. The situation possesses peculiar advantages for health and retirement.—In consequence of sending a large class to College, there will be several vacancies. The terms $240 per annum $40 to be paid in advance, at the beginning of each session. The tolerated fidelity of the Teachers employed in this institution have been fully proved by the lapse of the past year. The Summer Term will open on Monday, the 3d of May.

ISAAC V. BROWN, *Principal.*

April 5, 1830.

References—Hon. John Sergeant, Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, Rev. Dr. Thomas McAuley, Rev. Mr. Joseph Seofield, Dr. Jno. R. Mitchel, Alexander Henry, Jno. A. Brown, Samuel Smith, Jno. S. Henry, Quintin Campbell, Thomas Earp, Jno. R. Graham and William Sheppeharde, Esq. and the house of Field & Fobes. april 10—4t

WHITE ENGLISH MUSTARD SEED, of superior quality, constantly for sale on retail by
C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
jan. 9—4mif 32 South Front street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
SHAWL SILKS, RIBBONS,
AND LACE GOODS.

C. BIRD & BUZBY, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their stock being late purchases at the decline from former prices, enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. feb. 20—tiily

Fashionable Spring Goods.

E. FAUSSET, No. 28 South Second street, has just received, and offers for sale, a handsome assortment of Spring Goods; among which are rich, changeable, and brocade silks; gros des Indes; gros de Naples; Egyptian crape; Bagdad and Thibet shawls of entire new style; Leonidas, blond, gauze, and barege veils; elegant French embroideries, unbleached lawn for bonnets; very superior black bombazeens; merino shawls and scarfs, best quality; French painted muslins and chinelzes, with an extensive assortment of seasonable goods all of which will be sold low. april 3—3t*

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
At No. 205 South Fifth Street, (upper rooms.)

THE Subscriber announces to his patrons and the public, that the liberal patronage by which his previous efforts have been sustained, has induced him to make arrangements that he confidently believes will prove highly beneficial to those confided to his charge. A preparatory school will be opened on the fifth of April, for the reception of such as are disqualified by age or inadequacy of mental improvement, to enter the first Department. Instead of pursuing the monitorial system, the services of two gentlemen have been secured to aid the Principal. All the branches which a polite and liberal English education embraces will receive particular attention. The morals of the youth, (which are often too much neglected,) will be strictly attended to. Maps and Globes will be used in Geographical instruction; and in every admissible case, practice will be combined with theory. For example, Altimetry and Longimetry will be taught practically as well as theoretically. Philosophical and Chemical apparatus will be used in the elucidation of principles, which, without such demonstrations, would be studied with as little satisfaction as profit. It is fully intended to afford every facility for improvement within the scope of the Principal, and to procure as extensive apparatus as the patronage of the public will warrant.

Cards, in which the particular branches taught, and the terms for instruction are specified, may be obtained by applying at the Academy to
mar. 27—3t W. M. COLLOM, Principal.

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
NO. 6 DECATUR STREET,

HAVE received per late arrivals and through Auction, an extensive assortment of desirable goods in their line, comprising the following kinds, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public. Imperial Saxony blue and black cloths, do. do. worsted greens, browns, olives, extra super light and dark browns, and citrons.

Also, just opened, one case assorted cassimeres, comprising blues, black, drab, brown, dove colour, fawn, cinnamon, Navarino, drab, steel, and other mixtures.—Ladies' cloths; such as dark and light blue, black, bronze, green, claret, scarlet, brown and mixtures; one package new style London Marseilles.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of superfine, middle and low priced, blue, black, and every variety of fancy coloured cloths, from $1 50 to $12 per yard; blue, black, and fancy coloured and mixt cassimeres; silk, silk velvet, valencia, toninet, and Marseilles vestings, scarf twist, gilt and other buttons, red, drab, and mixt paddings, Dundee canvass, sheetings, raisonets, patent threads, Italian sewings, &c. &c. with a variety of other reasonable goods for sale at a small advance for cash or approved credit, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
april 3—3t Cloth Store, No. 6 Decatur street.

FRIENDS' BOOK STORE,

Or general depository for the Ancient and Modern writings of the Society of Friends,

By Isaac T. Hopper, 420 Pearl st. New York.

M. T. C. GOULD, *Philadelphia*, and ISAAC T. HOPPER, *New York*, are now making arrangements, by which they will be enabled to keep up a general and very extensive assortment of all such books, as are interesting to the society of Friends; together with *school-books, stationary, blank-books, ruling, printing, and printing-paper, &c. &c.*

In addition to their present stock, they have in press the writings of William Shewen; and the works complete of William Bayley, originally embraced in about 750 pages, small quarto. They will also publish in the course of a few months, the works of Isaac Penington, comprised in four quarto volumes of about 2000 pages, and probably those of George Fox, now found in about 4000 pages, folio.

They have also in the press at the present time, a second edition of the Quaker, consisting of 1200 octavo pages, to which they will, in the course of a few weeks, add another volume, embracing a number of unpublished sermons, by Elias Hicks, some of which were delivered a few weeks before his decease. This volume will, probably, embrace a variety of other interesting matter, connected with his life, ministry, and death. To those who have the previous series of the Quaker, this work may be considered the *fifth volume*, and will be bound to match the regular sets—to others, it will be sold separately, if required, or in connexion with those volumes only, which are made up of the sermons of Elias Hicks, viz. the *first* and *fourth* of the Quaker. In relation to this, other particulars will soon be given. In the mean time, the attention of the society is particularly invited to a prospectus now in circulation, for the works of William Bayley, and others; and also, to a catalogue commenced in the 13th and completed in the 14th number of "the Friend, or Advocate of Truth," for 1830. This catalogue will enumerate a variety of the *ancient works* now on hand, and a number of those of more modern date; and will, no doubt, be interesting and useful to many patrons of the above establishment. april 3—3t

WANTED,

TWO apprentices to the Oak Coopering Business. Apply to JAMES LOUGHEAD, at the Crooked Billet Wharf. april 2—3t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Hot Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their advantage to call as above.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.
mar. 27—4t*

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dolla; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Gerrigues, Hart, Kleit, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Rovendt, Scattergood, Shepherd, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Polem given gratis by them. april 3—1t

Fruit and Forest Trees, &c.

THE subscriber offers to his friends and customers a very handsome collection of fruit and forest trees, &c. among which, 50,000 white Italian mulberry trees at from 10 to $20 per 1000, according to growth, raised from the genuine seed, obtained from France, and best adapted for raising silk worms. Also, Hawthorn quicks, for Hedges, by the quantity, at a low price. All orders through the Kensington P. O. will be immediately attended to, and delivered in any part of the city on reasonable terms, or packed for exportation with the greatest care and despatch.

☞ A watch, without the outside case, was lost, on Wednesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in Market street from Fourth, and up Front to Arch street wharf. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the office of the S. E. Post. JOHN EVANS,
mar. 27—3t* Kensington.

ALMANACK.

	SUN	SUN	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
	RISES.	SETS.		
13 Tuesday,	5 29	6 31	5 17	
14 Wednesday,	5 28	6 32	5 51	
15 Thursday,	5 27	6 33	8 6	
16 Friday,	5 26	6 34	9 31	

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Charles Hoover, Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, to Miss MARGARET M., daughter of the late Daniel Bussier, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, April 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Mead, Mr. JOSEPH S. MEDEIRA, of this city, to Miss MARY V. PARKER, of Southwark.

On the first inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. HOLMES G. WENTZELL, of New Jersey, to Miss SARAH MARSHALL, of the city of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, April 1st, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Jr. to Miss ELIZABETH BENNER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Heffenstine, Mr. SAMUEL COUSLAND, to Miss CATHARINE WILLIAMS, all of this city.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, Mr. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, to Miss MARGARET COUPER, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 6th of December last, by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. JOSHUA COUSTY, to Miss ELIZA B. ANDERSON, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, JOHN S. RUNDLETT, of St. Louis, Missouri, to ELIZABETH M. daughter of the late Samuel H. Williams, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Mr. SAMUEL LOCKE, of Chester County, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HILTON, of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hoover, Mr. JAMES NEEL, to Miss AMY GRISTLEY, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Duffield, Mr. NATHAN GRIEST, to Miss MARY ANN WHITE, both of Adams County.

On Wednesday evening, 31st ult. by the Rev. John Grant, Mr. JAMES WILSON to Miss ANNA ALLEN, all of this city.

In this city, on the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Thatcher, the Rev. JESSE THOMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Chester, to Miss ANN LANDRETH, of this city, daughter of the late Rev. Cuthbert Landreth.

At Charleston, on Sunday evening week, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop England, Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE, daughter of Bartholomew Clark, Esq of that city.

DIED.

On the morning of the 2d inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. MORETON STILLE, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 31st ult. Mr. FREDERICK KREIDER aged 46 years and three months.

On the 1st of April, Dr. CHARLES NOLEN.

On Sunday morning, April 4th, after a lingering illness, EDMOND ROUVERT, merchant, in the 57th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. Miss ELIZA KURTZ, in the 22d year of her age, of pulmonary consumption.

On Monday morning, April 5, after a short but severe indisposition, Captain HIRAM FOX, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 26th ultimo, at the residence of Aaron Hart, sen. in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, after an illness of thirty hours, of the scarlet fever, AMOS MOORE HART, in the 3d year of his age, only child of George H. Hart, recently of Philadelphia.

At his residence, near Geneva, New York, on Thursday, the 15th ult. the Rev. DANIEL M'DONALD, D. D. aged 44, Professor of Languages in Geneva College, after a long confinement, occasioned by a distressing though not painful disease.

At Burlington, N. J. on the evening of the 5th inst. Miss JULIET D. PERIT, eldest daughter of John W. Perit Esq.

On Mill Hill, New Jersey, the 21st inst. ELLEN, wife of John Syng, aged 31 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

In the city of New York, on Thursday morning, 1st inst. after a short illness, at the advanced age of 85 years, Mr. MOSES LOPEZ, for many years a respectable merchant of Newport, R. I. and for the last 7 years a resident of this city. Agreeably to his request, his mortal remains were sent to Newport, to be interred in the same burial place with his parents and relatives.

Near Prince Fredericktown, Calvert County, Md., on the 20th day of March, 1830, a colored man named BASIL, aged *one hundred and fourteen years!*

PATENT FLY-NET,
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty

THE OLIO

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LIEUTENANT LUFF.

All you that are fond of wine,
Or any other stuff,
Take warning by the dismal fate
Of one Lieutenant Luff.
A sober man he might have been
Except in one regard—
He did not like only water,
So he took to drinking hard.
Said he, he others fancy slops,
And talk in praise of tea,
But I am no *Bohemian*,
So do not like *Bohea*—
If wine's a poison in a tea,
Though in another shape;
What matter whether one is killed
By *canister* or *grape*!
According to this kind of taste
Did he indulge his mouth,
And being fond of *port*, he made
A *port*-hole of his mouth!
A single pint he might have sipped,
And not been out of sorts;
In geologic phrase, the rock
He split upon was *quarts*.
To "hold the mirror up to vice"
With him was hard, alas!
The worse for wine he often was,
But not "before a glass!"
No kind and prudent friend he had
To bid him drink no more;
The only *checquers* in his course
Were at a tavern door!
Full soon the sad effects of this
His frame began to shew,
For that old enemy the gout
Had taken him in *toe*,
And joined with this an evil cause
Of quite another sort,
For while he drank, himself, his purse
Was getting "something short."
For want of cash he soon had pawned
One half that he possessed,
And drinking shewed him *duplicates*
Beforehand of the rest.
So now his creditors resolved
To seize on his assets,
For why, they found that his *half pay*
Did not *half pay* his debts.
But Luff contrived a novel mode
His creditors to choose,
For his own execution he
Put into his own house!
A pistol, to the muzzle charged,
He took devoid of fear,
Said he, "this *barrel* is my last,
So now for my last *bier*."
Against his lungs he aimed the slugs,
And not against his brain;
So he blew out his *lights*, and none
Could blow them in again!
A jury sat the verdict met,
And gave it in these terms—
"We find as how an certain *slugs*
Has sent him to the worms."

DEFINITION OF A DENTIST.—The following epigram is extracted from the Gem for 1830.

A dentist, love, makes teeth of bone,
For those whom fate has left without;
And finds provision for his own,
By pulling other people's out.

A lounger at a tavern, seeing a gentleman ride up to the door, rose and accosted him; "stranger, don't your face ache?" "No, why do you ask that question?" "It looked so ugly, I thought it must hurt you."

"Wealthy people should make it a point to encourage, and pay particular attention to encourage persons at labor. A false shame of being seen at work has been the ruin of many. Times should be changed. People should be proud of being made usefully employed. All honest labour is meritorious."

The name of Turk is never applied to themselves by the subjects of the Ottoman race.—It is considered a term of reproach, and by them is always used to express contempt for rudeness or want of culture.

BONAPARTE'S DRESS WHEN FIRST CONSUL.			
A suit of embroidered velvet full dress uniform—value	£126	0	0
Half boots, with gold embroidery	6	0	0
Military hat, of beaver	1	10	0
A diamond button for the hat	232,000	0	0
Sabre, (Damascus blade)	10	0	0
Diamond, called Regent, in the mouth of a crocodile, to the sword hilt	126,000	0	0
Diamond eyes of the crocodile	1,500	0	0
Epaulette of Brilliants	30,000	0	0
	£388,548	10	0

The Buck's County Patriot says:—"Our woods, fields, and orchards,—nay, our very streets, have been inundated with pidgeons;" and gives the following anecdote of a religious neighbour:—

One Sunday morning a flock of pidgeons alighted in his orchard—it was a noble one.—How could he help it? He was a sportsman—his gun was charged—time—opportunity, and two hours till meeting time. To cut a long story short, he killed twenty-two. The story went abroad. What could he do? He did the best thing possible. He took for his text, the next Sunday, the fourth commandment, and urged the necessity of keeping holy the seventh day. "Certain cases," he said, "are excepted, my hearers, and among them I would class the chance of getting a score of pidgeons at a shot."

A POTATO STORY.

The National Intelligencer after repeating a statement in a Vermont paper that a man had raised a little short of three bushels from a single potatoe, and which the Intelligencer disbelieves, tells the story of a farmer near Washington who planted 80 bushels of seed potatoes and gathered from them, a crop of less than fifty bushels. This latter agriculturist was hardly as successful as an old fellow of our acquaintance in Connecticut. He insisted upon it that he could always tell to a single potatoe, the amount of his crop. "That Wicks, is a very improbable story" says one of his neighbours. "Not at all," replies Wicks, "I always raise just as many as I plant, for I'll be darned to darnation if my land is strong enough to rot em.

A LARGE BONNET.

At Workmeister's corner of Broadway and Pine-street, is a caricature, representing a lady with a bonnet so large that 12 men are mounted on the crown and rim, and there is still room for more. Most of these bonnet passengers are sitting at their ease; but one, more gallant or more curious than the rest, has got down upon his belly, and stretching his neck over the rim of the bonnet, is peeping into the lady's face. All this while, the lady is walking on regardless of these outside passengers and not seeming to know that she has aught on her head besides her bonnet.

GARDENERS' CALENDER.

APRIL.—As the springs are uncertain, some years earlier and others, later, there is no such thing as positively saying what will or can be done each month, for very likely what we talked of having done in March, could not be done till now, in which case put it forward, therefore we shall suppose it done; keep your asparagus beds clean and loose, transplant your last year's seedings layers of carnations, &c. on to the borders or beds they are to flower on; sow beans, peas, &c. of the latter kinds to succeed your other crops; plant French or kidney beans, and some early corn to use at table, sow your choice carnation, pink, China Pink, Sweet-William, and other curious flower seeds, on warm borders; those of the annual kind to be transplanted in May or June into pots, or the flower borders, where they are to remain and blow, and the

dare to ask the consequences, *if the punishment were certain.* If the law was honestly and faithfully administered, [illegible] would be found a much better [illegible] dung and transplantation. Dress your HORTICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A patriotic lady in New Jersey, to whom Horticulture is under great obligations, has addressed the following letter to a member of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of being laid before it, on insects which destroy the produce of some of our fruit trees, and proposes a large premium for the discovery of a remedy for this great and increasing evil:—The society, fully sensible of the important nature of the letter, appointed a committee to report thereon; to correspond with other Horticultural societies on the subject, and to endeavor to procure all the information in their power in relation to the means of preserving fruits from the destroying enemy. With the last view, the committee have thought proper to publish the letter, and will be pleased to receive communications on its contents from those who have it in their power to give useful information, or to contribute to the fund proposed to be raised as a reward to the person who may be so fortunate as to discover the wished-for means of saving to the country the immense quantity of fine fruit, that is annually lost, by the depredations of insects.

As the writer of the letter wishes the name to be concealed, it is withheld; but it shall be communicated to those who wish to undertake the proposed task, and to avail themselves of the information respecting the nature and habits of the insects, which the writer, by close attention and long experience, possesses.

Communications may be addressed to David Landreth, Jr., Chesnut street, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

By order of the Committee, JAMES MEASE.
Philadelphia, March 27, 1830.

☞ Publishers of newspapers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above, and the following letter:—

"January 19th, 1830.

Dear Sir—It is about thirty years since I first became aware of the fact, that certain kinds of fruit fell from the tree before they were ripe.—Since that period, I have extended my observations, and I am quite convinced, that although the severity of the winter may and does sometimes injure the fruits, yet the chief cause of their frequent failures, is the injury done to them by insects. I do not allude to those which puncture the bark either on the limbs or near the root, nor to those which eat the leaves.—They are of very little importance, mischeivous as they are. It is of those which attack the fruit itself, that I now speak, and to which I wish to draw your attention. There is scarcely a member of your society that can imagine the extent of the evil which these insects produce, for the markets are no criterion from which one might draw a proper conclusion. If those insects could be destroyed, there is every probability that unripe fruit, and such as is of an inferior quality, would be entirely banished from our cities, thereby greatly lessening the bills of mortality. But for these insects, cherries, nectarines, plums, and apricots, could be sent to market for half a dollar a bushel, and of those, none but the finest kinds would be cultivated.—As it is, these fruits are scarce and of high price, and as the insects generally choose the finest kinds for themselves, the market is crowded with that which is poor and unripe. When we consider that fruit is no longer a luxury, but a necessary article of life, and that the heat of our summers renders it particularly grateful to all descriptions of persons, from infancy to old age—we ought to encourage every plan which has the cultivation of good fruit for its object. We must not judge that the evil of which I complain is of a local nature, because some few cultivators who live within the limits of a city have been partially exempt from it. It is not from such small enclosures that a city is to be supplied with fruit; nor is it to those who have but few trees under their care that we must look for sympathy or hope for information. We must inquire of those who have planted large orchards and who have, year after year, been careful to note the various accidents, diseases, and depredations which injure trees and cause their fruit to perish. For myself, independently of several large orchards of apple, pear, and peach trees, I have upward of twelve hundred full bearing plum, nectarine, and apricot trees, all of the rarest and most delicious kinds. The climate is favorable to their growth and fruitfulness, and my inclination and abilities are adequate to their care, and to effect the object I had in view when I planted them; this object was profit. Year after year, as these fine healthy trees began to show fruit, did I anticipate the reward of my labours, hoping that when in full bearing, the quantity of fruit would be so great, as to ensure me, at least, a certain portion of it.

The last summer—in June—(although the frost had entirely cut off my peaches)—there was every prospect of each plum, nectarine and apricot tree bearing at least one bushel of fruit. You will judge of my disappointment, when I tell you, that from these twelve hundred trees I did not gather so much as a single plum!—the insects destroyed them all. Besides this loss, the apples, quinces, cherries and pears were so knotty from punctures that they were unfit to eat. When we think of the loss to a city of twelve hundred bushels of such fine fruit—and from one farm only—we may imagine what it must lose when, but for these insects, twelve thousand bushels might be taken to market.

As it is, very few persons cultivate any other fruits than apples and peaches; and these often suffer very materially, in certain seasons, from this very cause. In fact—so numerous have insects become, that two-thirds of the apples have been injured by them during the last summer, and many hundred bushels of peaches have been rendered unsaleable in consequence of the gummy exudations which disfigured them.

I have been for years employed, expensively, in attempts to destroy these insects, but have not yet been able to lessen their number. I have tried all manner of washes and fumigations, and have covered the orchards with as much of lime and ashes as the roots of the trees would bear; and what seemed to promise most success, I have caused every particle of fruit to be picked up as soon as it fell.

Thus disappointed,—and believing that a remedy must exist somewhere,—for those insects are neither poisonous nor invisible, I have thought it best to apply to the different Horticultural Societies for aid,—and as you were kind enough to interest yourself in my representations, and promised to bring the subject before the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, I have made the first direct application to you, trusting that you will not only bring the matter, properly, before your own society, but that you will suggest the propriety of issuing circulars to all other Horticultural Societies in the United States.

The plan which I would propose, is to offer a premium for the destruction of these insects, and of such magnitude as to draw the attention of men of science to the trial, I think that a sum of two thousand dollars would not be too great when we consider that two years of experienced labour must be devoted to the investigation.

As to the mode of raising the sum, if nothing better is suggested to you, I would propose that it should be done by subscription. I would engage to obtain three hundred dollars myself—asking no more than one dollar from each subscriber.

As two years would elapse before the experiment could be considered as fully tested, there can be no doubt, but that double the amount of the sum I propose, could be obtained. The surplus of which, after the premium has been paid, might be held by your society, as premiums for the destruction of those other insects and vermin which destroy our grains and injure our vegetables.

To assist any one who is willing to make the trial, I am willing to give all the information I possess. And as, by a laborious and long continued investigation, I have completely identified these insects and know their habits, I can much facilitate the experiments of those who strive for the premium.

A solution of sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, brandy, and apple juice, is a precious remedy for all those [illegible] of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hall, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. R. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Phila. by I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keech in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son, and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct. 17—6m

WILLIAM M. EVANS'
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE CHECKS,
NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c
Manufactured No. 2 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

march 13—3m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge hammers and anvils coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.

feb. 23—3m

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is so active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.

For sale as above, Com. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6m

UNION CANAL OFFICE.
104 SOUTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE following is a Scheme of the Sixth Class, for 1830, Union Canal Lottery. A Lottery, the gains of which this scheme differs from all others, viz there being ten drawn ballots from the wheel instead of eight, making it more advantageous for adventurers.—Those disposed to venture may depend upon the faithful execution of their orders, as up to the present date we have never known an inclosure to miscarry. All orders must be addressed to REUBEN MANLY & CO. No. 104 South Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Mind the price is $9, but we sell at $8.

N. B. We have no connection with the society of Lottery Brokers for keeping up the price of tickets.—Tickets are $9, but we sell at $8.

Drawn numbers Fifth Class:—
53 37 30 43 52 23 48 10

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. SIX, FOR 1830,

To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of April, 1830. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

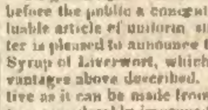
BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize of	$25,000	20 prizes of	$200
1	10,000	30	100
1	5,000	50	60
1	3,000	50	50
1	2,440	100	40
10	1,000	100	30
10	500	250	25
10	400	1700	18
10	300	12320	9
20	250		
14,620 prizes—19,800 blanks.			$299,540

april 3—3t

West Chester Stages Removed from the Western Hotel, to Kittenger's, North 4th Street, PHILADELPHIA.

West Chester Accommodation Stage.



THIS LINE, belonging solely to PETER OSBORNE, is in good order for public accommodation, and will commence operations daily on Monday, the twenty-ninth instant;—and if obliging deportment—careful and expeditious driving—and comfortable Carriages, give any claim to support—the proprietor will look for it from a generous public.

The Line will leave the Green Tree Hotel, West Chester, at 7 o'clock each day of the week, Sunday excepted—and arrive at Leonard Kittenger's, Cross Keys Tavern, North Fourth street, Philadelphia, in good season for dinner. Returning, leave Kittenger's at the same hour, call for passengers at Baldwin Weaver's, Black Horse, Market street, and arrive at West Chester in good season for dinner.

Gentlemen and Ladies from a distance, who wish a conveyance a few miles further than West Chester, may expect the accommodation on favorable terms.—And every reasonable exertion is pledged to give public satisfaction, by PETER OSBORNE.

West Chester, March 27th, 1830. april 3—5t*

GEORGE TAGG,

NO. 11 North Second street, (between Market and Arch,) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received a fresh supply of seasonable dry goods, amongst which are, all sizes of silk and cotton cashmere shawls, merino, and Norwich do., slate, drab, and brown pongees, cloths, cassimeres and vestings, &c. cheap for cash. Also, an assortment of cheap CARPETING. 4th mo. 3—3t*

ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

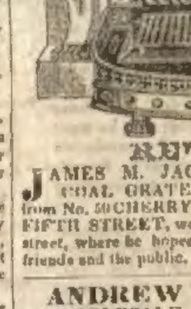
The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations in the science. feb. 20—4m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y



B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET.
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in the line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—3m

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—4t

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 50 CHERRY STREET, to No. 122 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

ANDREW K. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Hog Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.

feb. 6—4 mo

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
No. 33 Bread street.
april 26—1y

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap. stopped Diap. Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 25 North Third street. jan. 9—3m

REMOVAL.

T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.

jan 9—3m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficient by proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even when their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with every bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.

jan. 16—4m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

feb 20—6m*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemnos Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Chissels, Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 241 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

Collections of New Music.

JUST published by J. EDGAR, No. 36 South Sixth street—Lady sweet, this is the hour—She was a Beggar Girl—I'll tell no body—Cavalier—I've seen those eyes beam with delight—The day is now dawning, love—Cupid and Hymen—Love in Disguise—Pretty Dove—Pretty Mari Ann, the Oyster Girl—Mac Leon's invitation to Clarlix—Guardian Angel—Yes, I will love my Father's Hall—Serpent Spell—Hours there were—Gallant Soldier—List, Herron, List—Dear Native Home—Medley and Comic sentimental Song—Be wise and take a wife.—VARIATIONS—Oh give me back my Arab Steed—Oh! no, we never mention her—Cesar Victorious—Phantasie—Selection of fashionable Airs—Ballets—A. B. C., a lady teaching Foreign English—Loving Couple—Royal Spanish Grand March—SELECTIONS of Wolfy's Cotillion Dances, from the works of the most eminent composers.

Also, a supply of Piano Fortes and other musical instruments of the best quality—and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings—Piano Fortes tuned and music copied in the neatest manner.—Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice. mar. 13—tf

UNRIVALLED LITERARY
PREMIUMS.

ON Saturday, the first of May, 1830, the first number of THE ARIEL, Volume Fourth, will be issued from the press, improved and beautified in every respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of money can enhance the attractions of a literary publication.

In commencing the Fourth Volume of The Ariel, the Editor confidently expects, from the many improvements to be made, that an increased patronage will be extended towards it. Heretofore it has been liberally extended—now, the inducements to increase that support, will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a literary publication. It is published every other Saturday, on paper of the finest quality, each number containing eight pages of imperial quarto, (expressly adapted for binding,) with four columns on a page. Its contents consist of the choicest literary brilliants from the standard English Magazines and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life and Character, Anecdotes, and the most amusing Miscellany which can be gleaned by carefully inspecting the Foreign and American publications of known and acknowledged merit. In addition to this, nearly four pages of each number consist of *original matter*, written exclusively for The Ariel, being Notices of New Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales, Communications, and matter from the Editor's pen—without mingling, in the smallest degree, in religious or political controversy.

To enhance the value of an imperial quarto sheet duo filled, eight elegant copperplate engravings have been added annually, appearing in every third number of the work. The price of subscription has been, and will continue to be, $1 50 a year, in advance.

The improvements to be made in the Fourth Volume are these:—Entirely new type will be procured, with paper of the most superior quality; and instead of only eight engravings annually, the new Volume will contain twelve. The whole will be copperplate engravings, executed in beautiful style, and procured expressly for The Ariel. Thus, at the close of the year, a volume will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or the table, stored with the most valuable literary brilliants of the day, to which a reference may always be made with the certainty of still finding something, which, even if old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these improvements will be very great, and can only be compensated by an increase of patronage, the Editor offers the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS:

Any person who will procure sixty subscribers to The Ariel, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of the Waverly Novels, complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 splendid engravings, and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of The Ariel.

Any person who will procure twenty three subscribers, and remit $25 in payment therefor, shall receive a copy of Hume, Smollett and Bisset's History of England, in nine royal octavo volumes, illustrated by nine fine engravings—and the Ariel.

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EDMUND MORRIS,
feb. 27—eo5t 95 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the Ariel received at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIAN,
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

A printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 59, Locust street, Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, and Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

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Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good. WILLIAM F GEDDES, Proprietor.

All kinds of Printing executed at the Office of the Philadelphian. feb. 27—eot1

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the wagon of the Subscriber at the Public House of Mr. Dolby, sign of the Seven Stars, on the Lancaster Turnpike Road, on the evening of the 12th instant, a DARK BAY HORSE, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a few white hairs on his forehead, a large bony neck, near where the collar comes and if touched will ditch. Whoever secures or gives information of said horse, that the owner get him again, shall receive the above reward on application to John Gibson, sign of the Buck, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, or of the Subscriber living in Lancaster County, Lancaster Township. mar. 27—3t* MICHAEL BOWER.

McKOY

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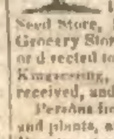

ORDERS for Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, from every, left at either of the following viz:—At Alderman George Harton, 126 Walnut street; George M. Seed Store, No. 41 Market street; James Grocery Store, corner of Market and Decatur or directed to the Subscriber, through the Post Kingsessing, Philadelphia County, will be duly received, and promptly attended to.

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